The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,761 37/91 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1991 ESTABLISHED 1887

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

Andorra	8.50 F.
Antilles	10 F.F.
Austria	25 S.
Bahrain	0.800 Din
Belgium	55 B.Fr.
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Denmark	13.00 D.Kr.
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Finland	10.00 F.M.
France	9.50 F
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Great Britain	£0.75
Greece	220 Dr.
Hungary	115 Ft.
Iceland	175 I.Kr.
Iran	115 Rials
Israel	NIS 4.50
Italy	2,200 Lire
Jordan	1 JD
Kenya	Shs. 45
Kuwait	500 Fils
Lebanon	U.S.$1.10
Libya	L. Din. 0.60
Luxembourg	55 L.Fr.
Madeira	185 Esc.
Morocco	11.00 Dh.
Netherlands	3.25 Fl.
Norway	13.00 N.Kr.
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Réunion	10 F.F.
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Spain	175 Ptas.
Sweden	11.00 S.Kr
Switzerland	2.80 S.Fr.
Tunisia	1.000 Din
Turkey	T.L. 7,000
U.A.E.	8.50 Dh.
U.S.S.R.	U.S.$2.09
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.00
Yugoslavia	43 N.D.

Alik Keplicz/The Associated Press

TENSION IN LITHUANIA — Poles protesting in Vilnius on Thursday against the Lithuanian parliament's decision to dissolve governing councils in two predominantly Polish areas. Council leaders had been accused of backing the recent coup attempt. Poles make up about 7 percent of Lithuania's population.

Bush Vows a Veto

Israeli Guarantees Might Imperil Peace, He Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, saying that Middle East peace negotiations might be in jeopardy, warned Thursday that he would veto any congressional effort in the next 120 days to give Israel $10 billion in loan guarantees to help house a flood of Soviet immigrants.

Mr. Bush said the world was on "the brink of a historic breakthrough" in which direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors could be launched. He said at a news conference that he was taking his action in the interests of Middle East peace.

Arab nations fear that the loans could be used to settle immigrant Jews in disputed territory. Mr. Bush said he wanted to avoid a "contentious debate that would raise a host of sensitive issues" that "could well destroy our ability to bring one or more of the parties to the peace table."

Talks are expected to begin in October, but no time or place has been established. Mr. Bush would not say which country he thought might balk at attending a peace conference if Congress entered a debate on loan guarantees.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, when asked whether the United States should link the housing guarantees to Israeli concessions at the peace table, said, "No."

Mr. Bush said he had "absolutely not" made any commitment that he would support loan guarantees even if the 120-day delay was agreed to. He said such a commitment in advance would undermine his efforts for peace, although he noted his past support for Israel's efforts to absorb the immigrants.

The president's veto threat seemed more symbolic than real if his goal was to prevent debate. Foreign aid legislation is pending in Congress, and he could veto that bill or any other that reached his desk with the loan guarantees included. But he has no constitutional power to prevent Congress from debating any issue it chooses.

He spoke as supporters of Israel were fanning across Capitol Hill in hopes of persuading Congress to reject the delay.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is expected back from the Middle East in the next few days, Mr. Bush noted, after his latest efforts to convene the Arab-Israeli conference.

"Too much is at stake to let domestic politics take precedence over peace," the president said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel says the United States has a moral obligation to provide loan guarantees to help pay the cost of absorbing tens of thousands of Soviet immigrants.

When Mr. Baker first mentioned the subject of a delay last week, some prominent congressional officials signaled their approval. But since then, others have said they might not be so quick to go along.

In March, Israel agreed to delay a request for more aid until September, the final month of the current U.S. fiscal year, as part of

See BUSH, Page 2

Release Of 2 More Hostages Possible

Shiite Official In Lebanon Sees Action in a Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A Lebanese government minister who is a Shiite Muslim said Thursday that two Western hostages would be freed within a week.

"Within a week for certain two hostages, one American and another European who could be Terry Waite, will be released," said the pro-Syrian minister, who did not want to be identified. Mr. Waite, 52, a Church of England envoy, was kidnapped on Jan. 20, 1987.

"There is a possibility that a third one will be freed," he added. "After that there will be another initiative from Israel and the solution for the hostage crisis will be set."

The New York Times on Thursday quoted United Nations officials in Tehran as saying that one or more of the hostages could be released as early as Friday.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the United Nations is in Iran for talks on the hostages.

But in Beirut, the terrorist group Islamic Jihad asserted in a statement that Israel's release Wednesday of 51 prisoners and the bodies of 9 Shiite guerrillas was "incomplete as long as the operation does not include all prisoners in Israel and Europe."

The group, which holds the American captives Terry A. Anderson, 43, and Thomas Sutherland, 60, was hinting at the importance of freeing from Germany two Shiite brothers, Mohammed Ali and Abbas Ali Hammadi, who are serving prison sentences there as terrorists.

"We hail the great efforts which United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has exerted and call on him to continue his work to reach a comprehensive settlement of the hostages and detainees issue," the group said in its statement.

It continued: "At a time we consider the release a positive step, we also take it as an incomplete one unless it was capped by freeing all our brothers detained in the world, especially in Europe and the jails of our Zionist enemy."

But the Jihad did strike a conciliatory note, saying it would be ready to "extend all necessary help to reach the desired comprehensive settlement."

The statement brought to light another possible obstacle to the release of the remaining hostages. Germany has so far stood stiff against pressure to release the Hammadi brothers.

German officials contend that the pair can only be released after their prison terms expire. Mohammed Ali Hammadi is serving a life term for his role in the hijacking of a TWA flight to Beirut in 1985 and the killing of a passenger, Robert Dean Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver.

Abbas Ali Hammadi was sen-

See HOSTAGE, Page 2

Soviets Draft Plan for Emergency Aid From West

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The transitional Soviet government said Thursday that it was preparing a detailed plea for emergency Western aid to prop up the stricken nation through another winter of crisis.

Ivan S. Silayev, chairman of the transitional government's economic management committee, said that an aid proposal would be ready within a month, to coincide with plans for the separate republics to create a new economic union dedicated to free market changes.

James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. secretary of state, speaking after meeting with central government and Russian Republic officials, said he found "substantial progress" being made by the interim government on creating the new economic union.

U.S. expects 20 percent fall in Soviet grain harvest. Page 3.

He offered no details for his view about the thus-far sketchy blueprint for an economic union among the separate Soviet republics.

Creation of such a new national entity is important for potential donor nations needing a credible recipient of aid, Mr. Baker and other diplomats have emphasized.

"The political revolution will be matched, we are quite confident, by an economic revolution," Mr. Baker said after meeting with officials of 11 Soviet republics. He reiterated that "a very credible free market reform program" would be required for the Soviet nation to get back on its feet.

The State Council, the interim executive body of republic leaders headed by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is to meet Monday to consider both the blueprint for the economic union and the question of how to obtain and distribute potential Western aid.

Soviet and Russian leaders are struggling to put into place a credible new government entity not only to receive emergency aid but also to bolster the fragmented nation's credit worthiness to obtain loans for grain and other basic supplies.

The former Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, after meeting with Mr. Baker, summarized the situation: "To extricate the country from its current crisis we need astronomical amounts of money and we have to consider the real situation of the financial markets. We have to buy a lot of grain, a huge amount of grain, and this is the assistance we expect."

"This autumn, winter and spring will be the most complicated and difficult time," said Mr. Silayev, who also met with Mr. Baker.

Asked about the short-term humanitarian aid that might be sought for the winter, Mr. Silayev said he did not expect it could be a massive amount "in view of the fact that this is a huge country."

More important, he said, was the need for foreign credits for food supplies, some of which, he said,

See MOSCOW, Page 4

And Now, the Other Shoe

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Kremlin expects U.S. officials to match its planned troop withdrawal from Cuba by removing a Marine unit from the U.S. base at Guantánamo Bay and halting maneuvers in the region, Foreign Minister Boris D. Pankin said Thursday.

He said the Soviet Union had asked the United States "to take reciprocal steps."

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev unexpectedly announced Wednesday that thousands of Soviets at a military training center outside Havana would be removed and that Soviet relations would be restricted to trade with Cuba.

Mr. Gorbachev did not mention the estimated 335 U.S. Marines based in Guantánamo Bay or the occasional U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean near the island.

Mr. Pankin said that Soviet officials, while making the announcement unilaterally, expected to renew discussion of Soviet demands over Cuba.

"I think now we can speak about the reciprocal steps on the part of the American administration to create a normalized situation," he said.

"On the agenda are questions about the reduction of the number of armaments, for example those at Guantánamo, and the number of times American warships can dock there," he added.

Japan Cautious on Kuril Pact

Senior Official Rejects Idea of Huge Soviet Aid Package

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A senior Japanese official said Thursday that recent statements by Russian leaders about the need for concessions to resolve a territorial dispute with Tokyo had created a "better environment" but that the improvement did "not mean we are closer to a solution."

Sounding a cautious note amid rising hopes for an end to the dispute that has long aggravated Soviet-Japanese relations, the official said it was possible that a solution could be negotiated in the next two or three months but added, "My hunch is that it's not going to be that easy."

In the meantime, he said Japan was prepared to put up a sizeable share of whatever humanitarian aid is decided as necessary for the Soviet Union this winter. But he said he doubted that experts would put the sum in the multibillion-dollar range cited in Europe.

The official, who has been intimately involved with recent talks with Soviet officials, spoke to a small group of U.S. reporters on condition of anonymity. He dismissed all suggestions that Japan would be ready to provide billions of dollars in aid quickly to the Soviet Union.

The focus of the Japan-Soviet dispute has been Tokyo's claim to a handful of islands in the Kuril chain north of Japan that were seized by the Soviet Army in the closing days of World War II. Japan says the islands are part of its Northern Territories.

The Soviet Union has been inching toward a more conciliatory position on the islands in recent years, contrasting with its insistence in the 1970s that it would not even consider discussing the subject with Tokyo.

A culmination came in April, when Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, visited Japan and promised to negotiate the status of all the islands. His pledge fell far short of what Japan wanted but Japanese officials said it represented some progress.

Japanese optimism soared after the failed coup against Mr. Gorbachev, and the granting of indepen-

See KURILS, Page 4

Oleg Popov/Reuters

WAR TACTICS — A youth setting an anti-tank mine near barracks in Croatia. Yugoslavia's president, accusing the army of a de facto coup, threatened outside intervention. Page 4.

A Threadbare Cuba Prepares for Worse to Come

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO DE CUBA — On the outskirts of this Caribbean city there is an old meat-packing plant called the Empacadora Santiago where dress rehearsals are underway for Cuba's bleak socialist destiny. Code name: The Zero Option.

Lourdes Duarte, the no-nonsense manager, starts the guided tour in the giant freezers, where Cuban workers wearing Russian fur hats look after stiff slabs of pork.

"Right now we are preparing in every way for the Zero Option," she said, referring to an apocalyptic future in which the Soviet Union would cut off shipments of petroleum, food and other supplies — a possibility that has become less far-fetched since the failed coup in Moscow.

"We rehearse for this at least once a month," she added. "We use charcoal and kindling instead of kerosene for the ovens. We practice slaughtering the animals here so they don't have to be transported by truck from the slaughterhouse. We have drills so that our products would be distributed using ox-drawn carts instead of delivery trucks."

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced in Moscow on Wednesday that the Soviet Union would soon begin discussions with Cuba on the withdrawal of about 11,000 Soviet military personnel. He also indicated that Soviet economic ties with Cuba would be put on a strictly free-trade basis in the future, eliminating the $2 billion-a-year subsidy that Moscow has been giving Havana by bartering oil for sugar on terms that over-valued Cuban sugar.

Cuba's austerity plans go beyond saving fuel. Soap has been unavailable for months, so the plant washes blood-stained aprons with crude cakes made partly of pig fat. To save money in the cafeteria, drippings from the ovens are collected to use in making croquettes.

"Every one of us is convinced we must fight and struggle to make do, to find some other way to make things work," said Miss Duarte, echoing President Fidel Castro.

Cuba, an island of 10.4 million people that for three decades has defied American power and pressure and stood as a beacon for Latin leftists and Third World revolutionaries, is troubled.

As the largess of its Soviet patron shrivels, the Cuban revolution's achievements in public health and education and its own brand of social and economic equality are creaking under the weight of an unwieldy centralized economy that does not work and an American trade embargo that does.

More than at any juncture since the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista on Jan. 1, 1959, what is at stake in this

See CUBA, Page 4

Kiosk

Major Criticizes French EC Policy

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major of Britain, in a sharp attack on French policy, said Thursday that there was no point in aiding the new democracies of Eastern Europe while denying them access to European Community markets.

France, trying to placate its farming lobby, last week blocked a lowering of EC trade barriers with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, drawing criticism from East and West. President François Mitterrand has proposed that the EC instead buy up East European meat to donate to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Major told a congress of European conservative parties in Paris: "There is no purpose in giving countries aid and denying them trade access. It would be absurd and potentially dangerous to preach the virtues of the free market but to practice old-fashioned protectionism."

General News
Citing Sandinista power, the "recontras" are dusting off their guns. Page 2.
Philippine Communist rebels call a truce. Page 3.

Dow Close
Up
20.80
3,007.83

The Dollar In New York	
DM	1.686
Pound	1.732
Yen	134.10
FF	5.736

The Body Of Israeli to Be Returned

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — The body of an Israeli sergeant captured in Lebanon in 1983 has been flown to Vienna in preparation for its repatriation, a Palestinian official said Thursday.

The official, Qaiss Samarai, a leading member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said talks between Palestinian and Israeli representatives were continuing in Vienna.

"We expect to reach a final agreement regarding the repatriation of the body of Sergeant Samir Assad in return for written guarantees that comrade Ali Abu Hilal would be allowed to return home," Mr. Samarai said.

Israeli security sources said Thursday that they expected the Democratic Front to hand over Sergeant Assad's body as the next step in a complex prisoner exchange that could also mean freedom for Western hostages held in Lebanon. Israel freed 51 Lebanese prisoners and handed over the bodies of nine others on Wednesday.

The Democratic Front says Sergeant Assad, a Druze Arab captured in 1983, was killed in an Israeli air raid.

An Israeli security source said that in return for Sergeant Assad's remains Israel would allow a Democratic Front activist expelled in 1986, Ali Abu Hilal, to return to his village near Jerusalem.

(AP, Reuters)

How France Spied on U.S. Firms

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — The French government has used a huge industrial espionage network to spy on American business operations in France, the former chief of the French secret service has told NBC television.

NBC plans to broadcast a documentary on Friday in which Pierre Marion, the former French secret service chief, describes how his organization set up and carried out 10 years of spying on American corporations and their executives.

U.S. intelligence agencies have warned businessmen to avoid flying on Air France. They say the seats are equipped with microphones.

Some Air France passengers and crew are also French intelligence officers, planted to listen in on American business talk or to check the contents of briefcases, often packed with plans for corporate strategy, NBC's "Expose" show quotes U.S. officials as saying.

Mr. Marion said he personally made the decision to set up the industrial spying network.

"It would not be normal that we spy on the States in political matters or military matters; we are really allied," he said. "But in the economic competition, in the technological competition, we are competitors; we are not allied."

The network cited U.S. corporations such as IBM, Corning Glass and Texas Instruments as having been the subject of French spying. French intelligence collected IBM's and Texas Instrument's computer plans and Corning's advanced fiber optics secrets, the report said.

Mr. Marion credited his operation for securing a billion-dollar sale of Mirage jet fighters to India, after French spies got hold of American and Soviet offers.

NBC quoted U.S. intelligence officials as saying, "The evidence of French spying on American business has caused severe strain in relations between the two governments and their intelligence agencies."

Mr. Marion, who is retired, was appointed by President François Mitterrand to head the French secret service in 1981.

Estrogen: It Seems to Be Worth the Risk

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A large-scale, 10-year study of nurses indicates that women who take the female hormone estrogen after menopause can cut their risk of heart disease almost in half.

Medical experts say the findings should help answer a question that has troubled millions of middle-aged and elderly women: Are the benefits of estrogen worth the risks?

Besides its effect on heart disease, the drug averts thinning of the bones, a serious disease in the elderly. But women have been concerned by evidence that taking estrogen can bring on cancers of the breast or lining of the uterus.

After analyzing the pros and cons of taking estrogen, Dr. Lee Goldman of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston concluded that "the benefits of estrogen outweigh the risks, substantially."

The study was published Thursday in The New England Journal of Medicine.

In the last decade there have been more than 20 studies of how estrogen affects heart disease in women, but the results have been contradictory. The new survey, which involved nearly 49,000 nurses, is larger than all previous studies combined, and the greater numbers have yielded a much clearer conclusion.

"This is a very important study," said Dr. Claude Lenfant, director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

Dr. Antonio Gotto, chairman of the department of medicine at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, said: "The data from many of the previous studies have been very limited. The numbers are not large enough to be convincing." For that reason, he added, "this study is very important."

But Dr. Goldman said that while the study was convincing to most researchers, it fell just short of being "debate-ending." He said he expected that the results "will be a pendulum swinger," leading many doctors and women who were undecided about whether to take estrogen after menopause to take the hormone.

The study, directed by Dr. Meier J. Stampfer of the Brigham and Women's Hospital, followed 48,470 menopausal women who were 30 to 65 years of age and who had no history of cancer or heart disease when the study began.

After 10 years, the investigators documented 405 cases of heart attacks or deaths from heart disease. They found that women who were taking estrogen had just half as many heart attacks and cardiovascular deaths as women who did not take the hormone.

Even when the investigators limited their analysis to the women in the study who were at particularly low risk of having a heart attack, the finding stood. The researchers said that indicated that estrogen could even benefit women not considered likely to have heart disease.

Dr. Charles Hennekens, a study investigator at the Brigham and Women's Hospital, said 98

See ESTROGEN, Page 2

Citing Sandinista Power, 'Recontras' Dust Off Their Guns

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

JINOTEGA, Nicaragua — Surrounded by reporters on a muddy hillside 15 miles northeast of Jinotega, Jaime Zeledón expertly removed the ammunition clip from his nearly new AR-15 rifle to show that it was indeed loaded, then passed it around so everyone could feel its lightness.

"I owe my thanks to Mr. Reagan for this," he said, referring to the former U.S. president. "I wouldn't turn it in even if the government offered me $10,000. My life depends on this weapon."

Mr. Zeledón, at 24 a nine-year veteran of guerrilla warfare against the Sandinista National Liberation Front, recently took the rifle out of the hiding place it had occupied during the past year of uneasy peace in Nicaragua and announced that he, like several hundred other former contras, was back in arms.

Only two or three actual military operations have been attributed to what Nicaraguans call the "recontras" since they began rearming in April. But the rising level of related political violence and the sympathy that the contras obviously enjoy in the northwest of Nicaragua have set Violeta Barrios de Chamorro's government and international mediators on a frantic search for solutions.

The main reason the contras give for rearming is fear for their security in a country in which their old enemies, the Sandinistas, still run the army and police in a government otherwise dominated by the centrist Mrs. Chamorro.

Santiago Murray is chief of the observer mission of the Organization of American States, which is responsible for directing the reintegration of the contras into mainstream Nicaraguan society under an agreement signed in 1990. He said that at the outset of the repatriation program, the government made a mistake in not addressing the problem of contra security and the tensions with Sandinistas in rural areas.

Mr. Murray, an Argentine who has been increasingly called upon to serve as mediator in setting up contacts between the government and the rearmed contras, said he had suggested that the army and the Sandinista police withdraw from the northern half of the province of Jinotega and leave policing to former contras.

So far, the government, or at least General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the army chief, has resisted.

Carlos Hurtado, the minister of government, whose responsibilities include overseeing the police, acknowledged that there was "a very large level of insecurity in the countryside," which he said the government wanted to reduce.

Mr. Murray argued that if the government would withdraw the army and the police from the tense area, "the local population would no longer feel harassed and the people wouldn't feel the need to support Dimas or Indomable."

Those are two of the rearmed contra chiefs with whom he has been in contact.

A meeting on Sept. 3 between government officials and Comandante Indomable — whose real name is José Angel Morán Flores — ended in angry failure. But the rearmed contra leader did agree, Mr. Murray said, not to launch any further military operations until another attempt was made at negotiations.

Figures compiled by the OAS mission show that 55 former contras were killed in the first 7 months of the year, virtually all in this northwest region and all in isolated shootings.

The former contras blame the army, the police or other armed Sandinista sympathizers for most of the deaths.

The most violent such attack on the former contras and their families occurred last month when an anti-tank mine left in a puddle on a road east of the town of Wiwili exploded under a truck, killing 16 people. Those deaths are not included in the OAS total.

It is generally accepted that the mine was not one of those left over from the years of war, because the road was well traveled.

In a series of interviews last week, a number of people around Wiwili — all of them acknowledged contra sympathizers, as is the case with most people in the area — described the movements of an eight-man army patrol on the day before the explosion. The movements suggested that the patrol was involved in placing the mine.

There are also reports of increasing violence among former contras directed against Sandinista sympathizers.

Nicaragua is awash in automatic weapons, and there is fear that such events will spiral out of control.

The OAS mission says that 18,000 to 19,000 contras turned in weapons when they agreed to demobilize after Mrs. Chamorro's election last year, but Mr. Murray has often commented that many of the weapons looked very old.

Thomas, Calling Views On Abortion Irrelevant, Keeps Panel Frustrated

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Judge Clarence Thomas, the Supreme Court nominee, told the Senate Judiciary Committee on Thursday that it was "irrelevant" whether he held any personal opinion on abortion, spurring new frustration among the committee's Democrats.

But as the third day of the hearings proceeded, no groundswell of opposition to his confirmation seemed to be emerging.

President George Bush, at a White House press conference, said, "I feel more confident than ever that he will be confirmed. He is handling himself very, very well."

Asked several times at the hearing by Senator Herbert H. Kohl, Democrat of Wisconsin, about a woman's right to end her pregnancy, Judge Thomas said, "Whether or not I have a view is irrelevant."

Such answers have frustrated the committee's Democrats, who say Judge Thomas is an evasive witness. They also have voiced skepticism about his backing away from stands he took in past writings and speeches.

The committee chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, began to show signs of exasperation on Thursday during spirited questioning about the nominee's views on "natural law," a theory that certain rights exist independent of written law.

At one point, Mr. Biden accused Judge Thomas of using "tortuous logic." Later, he referred to one of his replies as "the most unartful dodge I've heard." After still another Thomas answer, Mr. Biden said, "That's not the question I asked you, judge."

Judge Thomas said Thursday that Senate confirmation of his nomination would give him "an opportunity to serve and give back" and to "bring something different to the court."

"I can walk in the shoes of the people who are affected by what the court does," he said.

Several senators were openly skeptical Wednesday over Judge Thomas's insistence that he has no opinion on tho 1973 Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion.

If that is so, said Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, "he's the only person gathered in the room who does not have an opinion."

Mr. Kohl asked the black federal judge whether he was offended by comments calling his appointment by President Bush a quota.

"That would trouble anyone," Judge Thomas said, adding, "I don't think it's accurate." He said Mr. Bush assured him he was picked because he was the best qualified of those potential nominees considered.

Judge Thomas is expected to continue testifying through Friday. The committee next week will hear from other witnesses.

U.S. Might Hire Expatriates for Embassy Jobs

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad may soon be able to get jobs at U.S. embassies if the Senate version of the foreign aid bill survives a House-Senate conference.

The embassy job measure, proposed by Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th, Democrat of West Virginia, would allow embassies and consulates to hire Americans living abroad for hundreds of administrative posts, ranging from drivers and secretaries to librarians and accountants. Such hiring is now banned.

According to Bill Reinsch, a spokesman for Mr. Rockefeller, the State Department characterized the hiring ban as the result of "erroneous communications." It no longer objects to such hiring and supports the amendment by Mr. Rockefeller.

The legislation was the result of a campaign by the World Federation of Americans Abroad, a coalition of overseas Americans that met here at the end of June to discuss strategy and lobby members of Congress and the administration.

J. David Ake/Agence France-Presse

Judge Thomas, right, conferring witht Fred McClure, left, President Bush's assistant for legislative affairs, and Senator Hatch.

HOSTAGE: *Another Release?*

(Continued from Page 1)

tenced to 13 years in prison for conspiring to kidnap German citizens in Beirut to press for the release of his brother. Another Hammadi brother who is still at large is believed to be one of the Jihad bosses.

In Tehran, UN officials said the Iranian leadership and the kidnappers in Lebanon wanted to wait until after the secretary-general's departure Friday to release the next Western hostage or hostages.

"They don't want it to happen while he's here," a UN official said.

"You heard the secretary-general say that Iran is not the key to the hostages," the official added, stressing that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar was showing great sensitivity to Iran's official line that it has influence, but not control, over the kidnappers. "But," the official added, "more shoes will drop, the first one probably Friday."

Clearly buoyed by the new momentum of the negotiations, the Iranian president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, emerged smiling and relaxed from a dinner Wednesday night with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar and said Iran would continue doing "whatever is possible" to win the release of the Western hostages and Muslim prisoners held by Israel.

In a political gesture meant to acknowledge Mr. Rafsanjani's cooperation, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar met Wednesday with the families of Iranians who disappeared in Lebanon in 1982 and are presumed dead.

The kidnappers in Lebanon also expressed support for Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's efforts to work out a "comprehensive solution" to the hostage ordeal.

The Islamic Jihad released a photo of Mr. Anderson. In an accompanying statement, it expressed willingness to do everything necessary to bring about an exchange of captives.

Mr. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, is the longest held of the nine Westerners. He was abducted March 16, 1985.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, which holds Joseph James Cicippio, 60, an American, and Jack Mann, 77, a Briton, released a photo of Mr. Mann. It said Thursday that it welcomed Israel's release of the 51 Arab prisoners.

Revolutionary Justice said its representatives had met with UN officials and added that negotiations "have reached a mechanism to release struggling Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid and other imprisoned brethren stage by stage."

Sheikh Obeid, a Shiite Muslim leader kidnapped by Israel from southern Lebanon in July 1989, is considered the key to any comprehensive exchange.

(Reuters, NYT, AP)

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Shamir Bars Linking U.S. Aid to Talks

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said here Thursday that Israel would not insist on obtaining United States guarantees for a $10 billion loan to house Soviet immigrants in Israel before attending a peace conference with the Arabs.

"We will not change our minds about the conference if the United States rejects our propositions," Mr. Shamir said in a press conference here after meeting with President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edith Cresson, as well as leaders of the French Jewish community and the European Democratic Union over the last two days.

Mr. Shamir is in Paris at the invitation of the former prime minister, Jacques Chirac, to attend a gathering of conservative European political parties.

He also said that Israel would seek financial assistance from the Europeans to help settle an expected one million Jewish immigrants streaming in from the Soviet Union, but he did not specify the amount of money or other aid he might ask the European Community to provide.

Both in his speech to the members of the European Democratic Union, the grouping of European conservative parties meeting in Paris, and in the press conference, Mr. Shamir said that Israel would enter any Middle East peace talks with the premise that "the Palestinian dimension of the Arab-Israeli conflict must be solved on two levels: political and human." This primarily includes giving the Palestinians under Israeli occupation a certain amount of autonomy in running their daily lives.

He said that that, for Israel, it meant sticking to the formula worked out at the Camp David talks in 1979 that led to a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Shamir reiterated that Israel's proposal to resolve the Palestinian question is, first, to grant "self-government" for three years to those Palestinians now living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza. This would be followed by negotiations over the final disposition of the territories, he said.

But he added that Israel's quest for peace did not mean exchanging it for territory, although he said that all parties should approach any peace talks without preconditions.

He reiterated that Israel would not agree in advance of any talks to halt the ongoing settlement of the occupied territories. He called for an international effort to finance the rehabilitation of Palestinian refugees, many of whom claim the right to return to their lands, some of which were settled long ago by Israelis.

ASIAN TOPICS

On Deng's Agenda, 2 Drinks at Dinner

At 87, Deng Xiaoping awakes at 6:30 A.M., takes a walk in his courtyard before breakfast, reads briefs from the Communist Party Central Committee and drinks two glasses of "medicinal spirits" at dinnertime, according to a news report on the daily life of China's semi-retired senior leader.

The report, from the China Elderly News, was reprinted in the Fujian Weekly News Digest. It said that for breakfast, Mr. Deng favors a traditional northern Chinese meal of soybean milk with a deep-fried dough cake or steamed bread.

The report did not itemize what he has at other meals, but it said he insists on having the entire household of 13 or 14 people, including two secretaries, assembled at mealtime.

Mr. Deng's family, not all of whom live at home, includes his wife, Zhuo Lin, two sons, three daughters, and 11 grandchildren. His executive secretary and aide-de-camp is said to be Yang Shaoming, a son of President Yang Shangkun.

Mr. Deng was last seen in public in February, when he appeared on television. Although he looked frail, his eldest son said last month that a doctor said he would live "at least another 10 years."

Around Asia

The Indian government television monopoly is soon to end. Officials say TV will be opened to private ownership within the coming year. Although Indian TV has had no official competition, in the end it was competition that opened the door to private ownership. During the Gulf war, millions of people turned to the U.S.-based Cable News Network, even though CNN was available only at hotels or through cable companies that filched the signal from the sky. By that time, Indian entrepreneurs hawking cable hookups and videocassette tapes had so undermined the government monopoly that TV viewers were even getting their news on tape.

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark was ordered this week to leave Taiwan after joining an independence rally. Deputy Foreign Minister John Chang said Mr. Clark spoke at the rally although he had been allowed to visit on condition he not take part in local politics. Mr. Clark, a longtime activist for human rights, said at the rally that the government authorities opposed self-determination because "they know it will free you from their power."

The worst floods in nearly 40 years have killed 100 people in Cambodia, according to official figures. Relief workers said many of the victims were killed by poisonous snakes flushed from their nests by flood waters. Hundreds of cattle also have died from snakebite.

A poisonous cobra is guarding the world's largest sapphire at an international gem exhibition in the Sri Lankan capital, Colombo. "We thought this would be a better security system than anything else," a spokesman for the Sri Lanka Gem Corp. said. The snake, in a glass cage, is protecting two gems worth 45 million rupees ($1.1 million). The stones, which belong to the corporation and are not for sale, are a 393-carat star sapphire — the world's largest — and a 103-carat star sapphire, the spokesman said.

The number of Japanese centenarians rose to a record 3,625 this month, up by 327 in one year, for the 21st consecutive annual rise, the Health and Welfare Ministry announced. It said 79.3 percent of the centenarians are women.

Although Bangkok is notorious for its sex industry, the chief of police, Viroj Pao-in, when asked this week if police were taking bribes from brothel owners, said this was impossible because the city had no houses of ill-repute. The following day, the crime division commander, Rangsit Yanothai, told reporters, "There are numerous brothels in Bangkok." He quickly withdrew this statement when reminded of his boss's remarks. The Bangkok Post's satirical columnist, Maew Mong, wrote, "The law says that brothels are illegal in this fair land," therefore "they can't possibly exist." He suggested "a big thank you to Bangkok's finest" for clearing this up.

Arthur Higbee

BUSH: *Delay or Veto*

(Continued from Page 1)

a deal to win administration support for $650 million to defray Israel's costs in the Gulf war.

U.S. supporters of Israel argue that the agreement contained the implicit understanding that the loan guarantees — which are intended to finance housing, jobs and roads for the immigrants — would be granted this autumn. Administration officials, on the other hand, contend that the commitment was only to consider a request.

Mr. Bush's attitude toward the Israeli government has been cooler than that of any other recent president. As a Yankee son of wealth who puts a great deal of emphasis on personal relationships, the president has little chemistry with Prime Minister Shamir, a Polish immigrant who was a leader of an extremist group in Israel's struggle for independence.

In private, President Bush has expressed his anger over Israel's insistence on the loan guarantees. "He is gritting his teeth, and his patience is being tried," an administration official said.

In public Wednesday, the president measured his remarks.

(AP, Reuters, WP)

ESTROGEN: *Worth the Risk?*

(Continued from Page 1)

percent of the women in the study were white. He said this was because very few minority members volunteered when the investigators asked registered nurses to take part in the study in 1976.

He said he believed that the results would apply to women who are not white.

It is already known that estrogen taken after menopause prevents thinning of the bones, a disease of the elderly known as osteoporosis, and alleviates hot flashes and other symptoms of menopause.

The drug also slightly increases the risk of breast cancer, and makes it six times more likely that a woman will get cancer of the lining of the uterus.

But heart disease is the leading cause of death in women, killing more women each year than all cancers combined. Its incidence soars after menopause, when a woman's ovaries no longer supply them with estrogen. Researchers say the effects of estrogen in preventing heart disease completely overwhelm its propensity to cause cancer.

Dr. Goldman, in an editorial he wrote with Anna N.A. Tosteson of the Brigham and Women's Hospital that accompanied the article, said that a white woman's chance of dying from heart disease was much greater than her risk of dying from breast cancer, from complications after a hip fracture caused by osteoporosis, or from cancer of the uterine lining.

The threat of heart disease is so great that even a small reduction in it would overwhelm any risk from the effects of estrogen on the other diseases.

The investigators wrote that the chance that a white woman 50 to 94 years of age will die from heart disease is 31 percent. The chance that a woman in the same age group will die from breast cancer is 2.8 percent, while the chance of dying from cancer of the uterine lining or from a hip fracture is seven-tenths of 1 percent.

Soviet Embassy Official Is Expelled by Sweden

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden said on Thursday it had expelled a Soviet diplomat, apparently for espionage.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the diplomat was expelled for "activities incompatible with his official mission in Sweden." The spokesman provided no additional details.

WORLD BRIEFS

South African Homeland to Free 19

MMABATHO, South Africa (AFP) — The president of the nominally independent black homeland Bophuthatswana said Thursday that he would free 19 of 151 political prisoners involved in a 1988 coup attempt against him.

Facing local and international pressure to release all 166 political prisoners in the homeland, Lucas Mangope said Thursday at a press conference in MMabatho, the capital, that the 19 would be freed "today, tomorrow or maybe next week."

The remaining prisoners are to be dealt with individually, "on the merit of each case" and subject to "representations" made on their behalf, Mr. Mangope said. He asserted that he was not giving in to pressure to release the prisoners, 52 of whom started a hunger strike on Aug. 19, followed by two others 10 days later.

Gunfire Kills 4 Near Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Attackers sprayed a commuter bus with automatic gunfire Thursday morning, killing four people and bringing the toll in five days of black township violence to more than 120.

In addition to the bus attack, the police reported at least 11 deaths in scattered violence over the past 24 hours. The surge in violence threatens to cripple a new peace treaty even before it is signed on Saturday. Representatives of the National Party of President Frederik W. de Klerk and the feuding African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party are to approve the accord.

The police said unidentified gunmen fired AK-47 assault rifles in the dawn attack on a commuter bus in Vosloorus, 24 kilometers (15 miles) southeast of Johannesburg. They also reported seven deaths in black townships near Johannesburg and four in Natal Province. The deaths appeared to be part of a new eruption of unrest that began Sunday when gunmen fired on an Inkatha march in Thokoza, south of Johannesburg, killing 23 people.

Former CIA Aide Pleads Not Guilty

WASHINGTON (AP) — Clair E. George, the CIA's former chief of covert operations, pleaded not guilty Thursday to a 10-count felony indictment charging him with lying to Congress and a federal grand jury in the Iran-contra scandal.

Mr. George stated his plea in a loud voice at his arraignment before U.S. District Judge Royce C. Lamberth, who allowed Mr. George to remain at liberty without bail.

Mr. George, a security consultant to several corporations, is the highest-ranking former CIA official to be charged with a crime in the scandal. The defense will make many requests for classified documents, his lawyer, Richard Hibey, told the judge. A court hearing on those requests was scheduled for Oct. 3.

More Rioting in Northern England

NEWCASTLE, England (Reuters) — Mobs attacked policemen with bricks and firebombs in a third straight night of rioting in northeast England. The police said early Thursday that the disturbances — ranked among Britain's worst urban violence in a decade — involved up to 300 young rioters. Some were only 10 years old, witnesses reported.

The center of the latest unrest was Tyneside, an area where shipbuilding and other "smokestack" industries have declined and created chronic high unemployment. The Tyneside trouble followed other violence in Birmingham, Cardiff and Oxford in the past two weeks, all blamed on a combination of lawlessness, unemployment and late summer heat.

Fires were lit in derelict buildings on Tyneside on Wednesday night. Youths attacked bars, a clinic and the office of a home loan company. Stolen cars raced through streets littered with broken glass. Firemen faced gasoline bombers.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Halts Transport in Toronto

TORONTO (Reuters) — Toronto's public transit system, the second-busiest in North America, was halted Thursday as workers began the third major public service strike in Canada in as many weeks.

Hundreds of thousands of commuters were forced to walk, cycle or find other ways to get to work in Canada's largest city. The Toronto Transit Commission's 8,600 drivers, mechanics and ticket takers walked off the job early Thursday after defying their leadership and rejecting a final contract offer.

The transit strike comes on the fourth day of Canada's first nationwide strike by government workers, which has disrupted air traffic, paralyzed grain shipping ports and stalled traffic at borders and airports.

A strike by subway drivers paralyzed Brussels Thursday morning as thousands of commuters swarmed into the streets, and rush-hour traffic jams choked the city. Bus drivers have threatened to join their colleagues' protest against working conditions, Belgian radio said. *(Reuters)*

Bus and streetcar drivers in Lisbon began a 48-hour stoppage on Thursday, joining harbor pilots in a strike for better pay. Railroad unions said they would walk out for 12 hours on Monday. *(AP)*

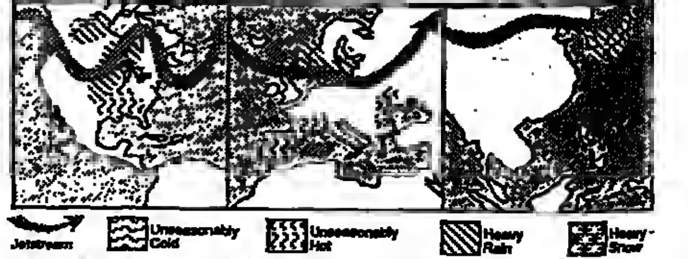
The international airport in Cotonou, Benin, closed down on Thursday as government workers began a 48-hour strike called by a 24-union central trade organization. They were protesting pay reductions. *(AFP)*

South Korea and Brazil initialed an aviation agreement on Thursday in Seoul that will allow their carriers to fly between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo in Brazil and Seoul and Pusan in South Korea. *(AFP)*

British Airways and Delta Airlines have stepped in to guarantee the passage of nearly 1,000 European supporters to South Carolina, where Europe will defend the Ryder Cup golf title later this month. It had looked as if the fans had lost their £1,000 (about $600) tickets when the booking agency Keith Prowse folded earlier this week. *(AFP)*

The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday



North America
The weekend will be abnormally hot from Dallas to Atlanta. Showers and thunderstorms will soak the Great Plains, but it will remain mainly dry through Sunday from Chicago to New York City. Daily sunshine will warm California through Monday.

Europe
After receiving a few stray showers Saturday, Madrid and the rest of Spain and southern France will be sunny and warm. London will have clouds and sunshine with a chance for showers. It may shower in Paris Saturday, then it will be sunny and warm.

Asia
Typhoon Kinna, packing high winds and flooding rains, will pass near southern Japan, including Tokyo, late Saturday into Sunday. Heavy rain should stay clear of Seoul. Showers are likely in Hong Kong and Taipei Saturday, with drying afterward.

Europe

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Algarve	24/75	17/62	sh	26/79	17/62	pc
Amsterdam	19/66	11/52	pc	18/64	8/46	c
Athens	28/82	16/61	s	30/86	18/64	s
Barcelona	28/82	17/62	pc	29/84	17/62	pc
Belgrade	22/71	14/57	pc	26/79	15/59	pc
Berlin	18/64	8/46	c	17/62	8/46	c
Brussels	17/62	10/50	pc	18/64	9/48	c
Budapest	19/66	9/48	s	23/73	11/52	pc
Copenhagen	15/59	8/46	r	16/61	7/44	r
Costa Del Sol	32/89	18/64	pc	33/91	17/62	s
Dublin	18/64	13/55	sh	19/66	12/53	c
Edinburgh	17/62	7/44	pc	16/61	8/46	c
Florence	27/80	15/59	pc	26/79	14/57	sh
Frankfurt	22/71	10/50	c	20/68	8/46	pc
Geneva	21/70	12/53	pc	22/71	12/53	pc
Helsinki	15/59	7/44	sh	18/64	9/48	c
Las Palmas	29/84	17/62	pc	28/82	18/64	pc
Leningrad	16/61	8/46	sh	18/64	10/50	c
Lisbon	24/75	17/62	r	27/80	17/62	pc
London	20/68	11/52	pc	17/62	9/48	c
Madrid	28/82	12/53	pc	27/80	19/66	sh
Milan	26/79	11/52	pc	24/75	12/53	sh
Moscow	14/57	6/43	pc	17/62	8/46	pc
Munich	18/64	8/46	pc	17/62	9/48	sh
Nice	27/80	16/61	s	24/75	14/57	s
Oslo	12/53	9/48	sh	14/57	9/48	r
Paris	23/73	11/52	pc	20/68	9/48	pc
Prague	21/70	8/46	pc	22/71	9/48	sh
Reykjavik	14/57	6/43	pc	14/57	5/41	pc
Rome	26/79	14/57	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
Stockholm	12/53	6/43	sh	14/57	8/46	r
Strasbourg	22/71	11/52	sh	20/68	9/48	pc
Tallinn	14/57	8/46	sh	18/64	11/52	c
Venice	27/80	14/57	pc	25/77	13/55	sh
Vienna	21/70	11/52	s	23/73	11/52	pc
Warsaw	18/64	9/48	pc	23/73	11/52	sh
Zurich	21/70	9/48	pc	21/70	11/52	pc

Middle East

Ankara	26/79	9/48	pc	26/79	11/52	s
Beirut	32/89	21/70	s	32/89	22/71	s
Cairo	31/88	17/62	s	29/84	16/61	s
Damascus	34/93	16/61	s	34/93	17/62	s
Istanbul	24/75	12/53	pc	26/79	13/55	s
Jerusalem	29/84	16/61	s	27/80	11/52	pc
Riyadh	40/104	25/77	s	40/104	26/79	s

Oceania

Auckland	12/53	8/46	sh	12/53	8/46	r
Sydney	25/77	14/57	pc	25/77	13/55	pc

Asia

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Bangkok	33/91	25/77	pc	33/91	25/77	pc
Beijing	29/84	19/66	sh	29/84	19/66	pc
Hong Kong	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	26/79	pc
Manila	33/91	25/77	pc	33/91	26/79	pc
New Delhi	32/89	26/79	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Seoul	27/80	17/62	pc	28/82	18/64	t
Shanghai	29/84	19/66	pc	29/84	20/68	pc
Singapore	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	26/79	pc
Taipei	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	26/79	pc
Tokyo	31/88	24/75	pc	29/84	24/75	t

Africa

Algiers	32/89	18/64	pc	34/93	17/62	pc
Cape Town	17/62	9/48	pc	18/64	9/48	pc
Casablanca	35/95	23/73	s	35/95	22/71	s
Harare	29/84	20/68	pc	29/84	20/68	pc
Lagos	29/84	24/75	pc	29/84	25/77	pc
Nairobi	24/75	13/55	pc	24/75	14/57	pc
Tunis	33/91	19/66	s	33/91	18/64	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	26/79	13/55	pc	26/79	14/57	pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	25/77	pc
Lima	18/64	12/53	pc	18/64	13/55	pc
Mexico City	24/75	14/57	t	24/75	14/57	t
Rio de Janeiro	28/82	19/66	pc	27/80	19/66	pc
Santiago	22/71	5/41	pc	23/73	6/43	pc

North America

Anchorage	15/59	7/44	pc	14/57	8/46	sh
Atlanta	32/89	21/70	s	32/89	21/70	pc
Boston	22/71	14/57	pc	21/70	13/55	pc
Chicago	28/82	17/62	pc	28/82	16/61	pc
Denver	28/82	14/57	t	27/80	9/48	t
Detroit	26/79	16/61	sh	27/80	15/59	s
Honolulu	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	25/77	pc
Houston	34/93	23/73	t	33/91	22/71	pc
Los Angeles	26/79	17/62	s	27/80	16/61	s
Miami	33/91	25/77	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
Minneapolis	26/79	15/59	pc	27/80	13/55	c
Montreal	19/66	9/48	c	20/68	9/48	pc
Nassau	32/89	24/75	t	32/89	24/75	t
New York	24/75	17/62	pc	26/79	17/62	pc
Phoenix	39/102	23/73	s	39/102	23/73	s
San Fran.	23/73	13/55	pc	23/73	13/55	pc
Seattle	18/64	11/52	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Toronto	22/71	13/55	sh	23/73	14/57	s
Washington	27/80	20/68	pc	29/84	19/66	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.

All maps, forecasts and data by Accu-Weather, Inc. ©1991

Happy About Rebuff of U.S., Philippine Rebels Call a Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — As the Philippine Senate prepared to reject extension of the U.S. lease on a large naval base here, Communist insurgents declared a unilateral cease-fire Thursday in their war with the government.

Speaking for the rebels, the National Democratic Front said the truce was "in conformity with our pledge to declare such a cease-fire once a clear trend develops in the Senate to reject the treaty."

The pact in question would prolong the U.S. presence in the Philippines.

Senator Rene Saguisag, who has close ties to President Corazon C. Aquino, said she had given up hope of winning Senate approval for the lease on Subic Bay Naval Station or of seeking voter approval of it in a referendum.

"She is resigned," Mr. Saguisag said. "It is settled."

He said the president told him she was now considering a plan that would give U.S. forces two to three years to withdraw and demand no compensation for use of the base during the transition period.

Mrs. Aquino's proposal appeared aimed at maintaining good relations with the United States despite the probable rejection of the base-lease agreement.

Under the pact before the Senate, the United States would give up Clark Air Base next year but keep the naval base 10 more years in return for $203 million annually. The current lease expires Monday, when the Senate was expected to act.

Two-thirds, or 16, of the senators would have had to approve the agreement. Early this week, the Senate voted, 12 to 11, in a preliminary ballot to reject it, and the majority was holding firm.

Mrs. Aquino, who supported the agreement, failed to sway Senate opinions despite leading a huge protest rally Tuesday.

Supporters of the agreement argued that it would be imprudent to offend the United States, Manila's largest trading partner, at a time of economic troubles for the Philippines.

Opponents have argued that the accord provided insufficient aid and debt relief commitments. But President George Bush said it was the United States' "best effort" and ruled out further negotiations.

Word of the rebel cease-fire, effective immediately, came in a statement to news organizations. In it, the insurgent National Democratic Front said it had declared the unilateral halt to fighting nationwide in hope the Senate will "hold firmly on to their patriotic stand" in rejecting the extension.

The Front is an umbrella organization of 14 underground Marxist groups, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed wing, the New People's Army.

The Front and the government agreed to a nationwide, 60-day cease-fire in December 1986 and began peace talks on ending the insurgency, which began in 1968. But the talks broke down after the government refused to make any concessions to the rebels, and fighting resumed in February 1987.

Supporters of the treaty have argued that U.S. military assistance provided as part of the arrangements was needed to combat the insurgency. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

■ Manila Buys Israeli Jets

The Philippine Air Force has opted for Israeli-made Kfir jet fighters to replace its aging planes, rather than the more expensive U.S.-made F-16s, because of uncertainty over U.S. military aid, a spokesman said Thursday, Agence France-Presse reported from Manila.

A spokesman said that the air force had chosen the Kfir because the more sophisticated F-16s it preferred were no longer affordable.

He said this was due indirectly to the expected rejection of a new treaty extending the lease of U.S. bases.

Forecast For Soviet Harvest Is Bleak

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In another indication of the Soviet Union's potential problems in feeding itself this winter, the Agriculture Department announced on Thursday that this year's Soviet grain harvest was likely to be a fifth smaller than last year's.

The estimate, near the optimistic end of predictions by agriculture experts for a 20 to 30 percent drop, came as President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union sent urgent letters to the European Community and Britain seeking food aid on a scale dwarfing previous Western commitments.

Soviet officials have been estimating a drop of 23 to 28 percent, said Carol G. Brookins, a Washington agriculture consultant who was in Moscow last week.

But American officials have said that the distribution of food is just as important as total supply.

Last year's bumper harvest of 235 million metric tons of grain was not enough to avoid local shortages because of transportation problems, and a smaller harvest this year may worsen local shortages, Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan said last week.

Thursday's estimate for a 190 million metric ton harvest was unchanged from a department estimate last month, and was based on satellite pictures and visits by experts to some Soviet farms.

In a letter to Jacques Delors, the president of the European Community, Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet Union needed $6 billion to $7.3 billion worth of free food for the coming winter, said Ella Krucoff, a spokeswoman for the Community.

A spokeswoman at the London residence of Prime Minister John Major said he had received a similar letter, but she declined to discuss its contents.

Mr. Major is the current chairman of the Group of Seven industrial democracies that has been coordinating Western aid to the Soviet Union.

The White House said President George Bush did not receive any letter on Thursday from Mr. Gorbachev seeking additional food aid.

The letters were similar to a little-noticed letter that Frans Andriessen, the EC's commissioner for external relations and trade policy, received Wednesday from Prime Minister Ivan S. Silayev of Russia.

The letter from Mr. Gorbachev asked the EC for specific quantities of 17 categories of food.

These included 5.5 million metric tons of grain, 900,000 metric tons of meat, 900,000 metric tons of sugar, 350,000 metric tons of butter, 300,000 metric tons of flour and 300,000 metric tons of vegetable fat.

The requests underlined increasing Soviet and Western concerns about the adequacy of Soviet food supplies this winter and the possibility that shortages could lead to a breakdown in civil order there.

Miss Krucoff said that the EC had no immediate reaction to the request and that a senior Soviet official would visit Brussels on Sept. 18 and 19.

Antonio Scorza/Agence France-Presse

WORKER SOLIDARITY — Oil workers and bank employees joining hands during a Rio de Janeiro rally to demand raises. The oil workers want 370 percent, the bank workers 510 percent.

Stealth Bomber's Tests Point to Flaws in Ability To Duck Enemy Radar

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Tests of the stealth bomber suggest that it may be less capable of evading detection by radar than was believed, government officials say.

The officials, both in Congress and at the Defense Department, said in interviews that the Pentagon had begun briefing congressional leaders about the problem in an effort to head off a weakening of political support for the plane.

The disclosure of the problem Wednesday marks the first time that the Air Force has acknowledged difficulty with the B-2 bomber's radar-evading capability.

The officials said the problem had shown up in preliminary testing of one of the three completed B-2's, which are undergoing flight tests at Edwards Air Force Base in California. They said this plane had been more easily picked up by radar than the Air Force and the B-2's manufacturer, the Northrop Corp., had believed it would be. It is unclear whether the two other planes encountered problems.

In a statement Wednesday after inquiries from reporters, Air Force Secretary Donald B. Rice said that some measures of the B-2's stealth capabilities "did not meet the required levels of performance" in recent flight tests.

Mr. Rice did not provide details, but be said that the overall program had "confirmed the fundamental soundness" of the design.

Still, any indication that the B-2 is not so nearly invisible to enemy radar as the Air Force has long asserted will undoubtedly add to the pressure in Congress to kill or scale back the program. The Air Force wants to buy 75 of the bat-winged planes at a cost of more than $60 billion, four of them in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

Officials said Mr. Rice briefed key senators, including Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, about the problem on Tuesday.

They said Mr. Rice was scheduled to meet with leading members of the House, including Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who is a major critic of the B-2 program.

Under Mr. Aspin, the House committee has pushed unsuccessfully in the last several years to sharply reduce financing of the B-2. The Bush administration has staunchly supported the program, calling the plane one of its top weapons-buying priorities, and Mr. Nunn and the Senate Armed Services Committee have also backed continued financing.

But the plane's political support has not been tested since the fall of communism in the Soviet Union.

Officials familiar with the program said that although tests on one plane showed that it was easier to pick up on radar than expected, this did not necessarily mean the plane would be any more vulnerable to enemy defenses.

The B-2 does not carry any defensive weapons of its own, leaving it almost totally dependent on its evasive ability to survive on a bombing run in enemy territory.

Air Force officials have asserted that the B-2, while not totally invisible to enemy radar, would be no easier to track than a hummingbird because of its unusual "flying wing" design and the composite materials from which much of the plane is made.

U.S. Tank Assault on Trenches Buried Some Iraqis Alive

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. Army division that burst through the Iraqi front line during the Gulf war used tanks and earthmovers to bury thousands of Iraqi soldiers in their trenches, some of them alive and firing their weapons, a newspaper reported Thursday.

"I know burying people like that sounds pretty nasty," Colonel Lon Maggart, who led a brigade of the 1st Mechanized Infantry Division in the assault during the first two days of ground fighting, said in an interview with New York Newsday. "But it would be even nastier if we had to put our troops in the trenches and clean them out with bayonets."

Three brigades were involved in the move to destroy trenches and bunkers being defended by more than 8,000 Iraqi soldiers, the newspaper said, citing division estimates.

No American was killed in the operation. The Iraqi death toll was estimated in the thousands.

Earthmovers and plows mounted on tanks were used to bury Iraqi dead and wounded as well as soldiers still firing their weapons, army officials said. They were buried under tons of sand in 70 miles (110 kilometers) of trenches.

The attack goes against army doctrine that calls for, but does not require, troops to leave their armored vehicles to clean out trenches or to bypass and isolate fortified positions, said Colonel Anthony Moreno, a brigade commander who was involved in the operation.

The prime objective of the burial tactic was to destroy Iraqi defenders, the newspaper said. But it also was designed in part to terrorize the Iraqis into surrendering, said Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Hawkins of the 1st Division.

"It caused an instant hands-up in many places," Colonel Hawkins said.

■ Report on Iraqi Prisoners

About 13,000 Iraqi soldiers captured during the war have refused to go home, Reuters reported Thursday from Manama, Bahrain.

A spokesman for the International Red Cross in Riyadh said the prisoners had been granted refugee status by Saudi Arabia, but were not allowed to leave desert camps where they were initially held.

A total of 70,311 Iraqi soldiers have been repatriated, the spokesman said.

Iraq Remains Uncooperative, UN Investigator Says

By Frank J. Prial
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The head of a special UN commission overseeing the destruction of Iraq's chemical, biological and nuclear arsenals asserts that Iraq is continuing to delay and obstruct the commission's work.

"We cannot say Iraq has cooperated in any of the major areas, unfortunately," said the official, Rolf Ekeus.

Under terms of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf war, Iraq agreed to the inspection and destruction of all its weapons of mass destruction and of all its sites for producing them in the future.

Mr. Ekeus said Wednesday that his inspectors had "made some progress," but still lacked a fundamental understanding of what he called Iraq's "master plan.

"We have lots of facts," he said. "I take it there must be an idea behind them, but we haven't been given that." He added, "Until we understand everything, we must not rest."

In the months since the war ended, Iraq has admitted to pursuing a three-pronged effort to produce enriched uranium and inspectors have discovered evidence of continuing chemical and biological warfare programs.

"How do all these activities fit together?" Mr. Ekeus asked. He noted that Iraq had spent billions of dollars on a nuclear weapons program but continued to insist it was a program intended for peaceful purposes.

When pushed by the commission, Iraq has cooperated, to a small extent, in the search for chemical and biological weapons, said Johan Molander, a spokesman for the commission.

As an example of Iraq's intransigence, Mr. Ekeus said inspection teams found that the Iraqis had actually reassembled two Scud missile-launchers that had previously been dismantled as part of the cease-fire agreement.

He also cited Iraq's refusal to permit the UN to use three German helicopters to ferry its teams in Iraqi territory.

Calling the German helicopters "workhorses," he said they were essential to the task of carrying out unannounced investigations of hidden Iraqi weapons-production sites.

Of 46,000 pieces of chemical ordnance found by UN teams after the end of the war, 8,000 have been destroyed, Mr. Ekeus said. Most of the weapons contained nerve gas, he said, but some held mustard and tear gas.

He said the UN teams had destroyed 460 "major items" related to Iraq's ballistic missile programs, including 59 Scud and nine missiles. At the same time, he noted that Iraq had admitted to acquiring some 800 missiles.

While some of those were used or destroyed in the war against Iran and in the Gulf war, many remain unaccounted for, Mr. Ekeus said, adding: "The arithmetic just doesn't add up."

Mr. Ekeus spoke at a news conference marking the return of the fourth team sent to Iraq to inspect that country's chemical weapon capabilities. The 10-member team completed a survey of the site at Muthana, where all chemical munitions and chemical used in the production of such weapons in Iraq will be collected before their destruction.

The team also destroyed a large quantity of unfilled chemical weapons that had been found at the Muthana site during a previous inspection, he said.

Romanian Visit to Bulgaria

Reuters

BUCHAREST — Prime Minister Petre Roman visited Bulgaria on Thursday for talks to increase cooperation among the Balkan states after the collapse of communism in the region.

Jan Jozef Lipski, Polish Dissident And Solidarity Activist, Dies at 65

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Senator Jan Jozef Lipski, 65, one of Poland's best-known anti-Communist dissidents and a founder of the human rights group KOR, died of heart disease Tuesday in Krakow, the PAP news agency said.

In 1976, with a group of 14 leading dissidents, Mr. Lipski, a writer and historian, founded the Workers' Defense Committee, known by its Polish initials KOR, to organize legal assistance for jailed workers after protests against food price increases and to arrange financial help for the workers' families.

The group campaigned against human rights abuses and encouraged the development of opposition activities that led to the birth of Solidarity, the first free trade union in the East bloc. KOR was dissolved in 1981.

A Solidarity activist since its founding in 1980, Mr. Lipski was arrested in the early days of martial law in December 1981 for union activities. Released from jail to undergo a heart operation in London, he returned to Poland to face charges of anti-state activities. He was later released under an amnesty for political prisoners.

Although anti-Communist, Mr. Lipski was a lifelong leftist. In November 1987, he reconstituted the prewar Polish Socialist Party and was named its chairman. At the time the party was a direct challenge to one-party rule in Poland, and the police broke down the door to end its first meeting.

Mr. Lipski, running on the Solidarity ticket, was elected senator in June 1989 in the voting that brought the first non-Communist government into power in the Soviet bloc.

Nell Donnelly Reed, 102, Women's Clothing Maker

New York Times Service

Nell Donnelly Reed, 102, a pioneer in women's ready-to-wear clothing in the 1920s and 1930s, died Sunday in Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1916, Mrs. Reed began making and selling ruffled dresses to replace the drab, cotton house dresses of the period. By the 1940s her clothing company was described as the largest of its kind in the world.

Mrs. Reed said her designs under the Nelly Don label helped challenge conventional thinking that it was impossible to give style to inexpensive clothing.

Mrs. Reed was described by Fortune Magazine in 1935 as among the most successful businesswomen in the United States.

■ *Other deaths:*

Allan W. McMillan, 91, a longtime columnist for The Amsterdam News in New York and the first black syndicated columnist, of cancer Saturday in New York.

Tony Smith, 77, a former speechwriter and press secretary for Senator Barry Goldwater, of a stroke Wednesday in Silver Spring, Maryland.

John R. Alden, 83, a historian who was an authority on the American Revolution, of emphysema Aug. 14 in Clearwater, Florida.

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U.S. Sees Cuba as Weakened, But It Hesitates to Interfere

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration believes Moscow's plan to withdraw Soviet armed forces from Cuba may weaken President Fidel Castro, but it is reluctant to move to hasten his fall.

U.S. officials said Thursday that the administration did not want to make Cuba a sour point in U.S.-Soviet relations or risk antagonizing Latin-American allies.

In any event, administration officials argued Thursday that there was little the United States could do to interfere in Cuban politics, especially in light of this country's failures in Cuba in the past.

They said any attempt to do so risked inflaming anti-Washington sentiment in Latin America, where the administration had to work for months to repair the political damage caused by the 1989 invasion of Panama.

But President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's announcement on Wednesday underscored the limits of a U.S. policy that one official acknowledged was "long on declarations and short on actions."

And inaction by Washington in the face of a prospective Soviet military withdrawal could pose political risks for Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush has had the luxury of watching communism crumble without undertaking the kind of overt and covert anti-Communist actions on which Mr. Reagan's Latin policies stumbled and ultimately foundered.

But Mr. Bush has drawn criticism in the past for not moving forthrightly enough in response to world events. Some fear inaction on Cuba could alienate Florida's substantial Cuban vote in an election year and draw the criticism of conservatives if their attention wavers from the Soviet Union.

Administration officials and some outside specialists argued that the recession of the Soviet military threat and the fall of other Marxist regimes in Latin America in recent years had reduced the significance of Cuba.

Moreover, they said it was the Cuban military and Soviet economic aid, not the Kremlin's uniformed presence, that kept Mr. Castro in power in this post-Cold War environment.

Rejecting proposals to link U.S. economic aid and trade benefits for the Soviet Union to a termination of Soviet aid to Cuba, the officials said Moscow will be forced relatively quickly to curtail its subsidies of the Cuban economy in any case and that Mr. Bush does not want to sour U.S.-Soviet relations by attaching such conditions.

"There's this nagging sense that an important moment has come," said Susan Kaufman Purcell, a specialist on Latin America who is vice president of the Americas Society in New York.

Still, the administration is anxious to ward off political damage for a president who has made Mr. Castro's fall an increasingly prominent part of his own oratory, and some officials are pressing for the White House and other agencies at least to step up the rhetorical attacks on the Cuban regime and to keep up its calls for the Soviet Union to cut off all military and economic aid to Cuba.

"The administration has not really focused on this but we are going to have to start because of what the Soviets announced," one official said.

He added: "There's going to be a lot of interest among conservatives on Cuba and it could become a political problem again. The trouble is, no one inside or outside the administration has had a coherent approach outside of saying, 'You have to support human rights, you've got to stop supporting guerrilla movements, you've got to have elections.' "

Administration officials said they believed that only Mr. Castro's death was likely to bring down his regime, although the eventual withdrawal of Soviet economic subsidies might cause such fiscal chaos that the military or a popular uprising would unseat him.

But Wayne S. Smith, the former head of the American interest section in Cuba and a critic of Washington's Cuban policy, said the United States had consistently overestimated the value of Soviet economic subsidies, which largely take the form of Soviet oil traded for Cuban sugar.

One Plan to Foil Coup: Air Strike on Kremlin

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet defense minister said Thursday in a newspaper interview that he was prepared to bomb the Kremlin, with himself in it, if the leaders of the right-wing coup last month had ordered an attack on the Russian Republic president, Boris N. Yeltsin, and his defenders.

Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, whom President Mikhail S. Gorbachev promoted from air force chief to defense minister after the coup, also said that the head of a key paratroop unit was ready to shoot himself rather than carry out orders to storm the Russian parliament building.

In the interview with the newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta, Marshal Shaposhnikov recounted the fear and muted response of the Soviet general staff to orders by Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, then defense minister and a leader of the coup, to declare a state of emergency and bring troops into Moscow. Many of the military leaders opposed the coup, Marshal Shaposhnikov said, but were afraid to discuss their opposition.

"We were afraid of each other," he said. "But what could we do about it? This is what came down to us from the time of Stalin."

Marshal Shaposhnikov portrayed his predecessor as an unpleasant and arrogant man who described his fellow coup leaders as "drunkards." But the defense minister also said Marshal Yazov, who was arrested after the coup's failure, was not prepared to back up the putsch by ordering his troops to kill civilians.

On Aug. 19, the first morning of the coup, Marshal Shaposhnikov recalled, Marshal Yazov gathered his staff and said, "Please, don't do anything stupid, because you'll certainly face some people who will throw themselves under tanks."

"I don't want any blood," Marshal Yazov said.

Marshal Shaposhnikov said that late the next day, having learned of a plan to attack Mr. Yeltsin and his supporters, he called General Pavel Grachev, head of a paratroop unit.

"They can go to hell," Mr. Grachev said, according to Marshal Shaposhnikov. "I won't give the orders."

"So what will you do?" the general was asked.

"I'll shoot myself," he replied.

At that point, Marshal Shaposhnikov said, he hatched a plan to go to the Kremlin if an attack was ordered and, if he had not returned or telephoned within 10 minutes, have his bombers attack.

"The bombers will fly, and nothing will be left of us," he said.

But the coup by then was unraveling, the attack on Mr. Yeltsin was never ordered and the next morning Marshal Yazov agreed to order a withdrawal of troops from Moscow.

But according to Marshal Shaposhnikov, Marshal Yazov also said he would not desert the other coup plotters.

"I cannot be a traitor once again," he said, apparently referring to his betrayal of Mr. Gorbachev.

Marshal Yazov, alone among the alleged plotters, has reportedly pleaded guilty to all the charges against him.

KURILS: *Japan Cautious on Pact*

(Continued from Page 1)

dence to the various republics, Japanese reasoned that one of the longtime arguments against Moscow's giving up the islands — that it would encourage secessionism — seemed to have been eliminated.

Moreover, Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian president, sent an emissary to Japan this week saying that Mr. Yeltsin had modified his previous position on the islands, and promising to accelerate the timetable under which the island issue would be considered and negotiated.

Looming in the background has always been the question of how much aid Japan would give to Moscow if it got back the islands. Neither side has wanted to admit that there was a quid pro quo, and yet each has acknowledged privately that the two matters were linked.

On Thursday, Mr. Yeltsin's emissary, Ruslan Khasbulatov, the acting Russian parliament speaker, said that Moscow expected substantial aid. "We're asking for billions, not millions, of dollars in aid from Japan, money that we plan to repay," he said.

But the senior Japanese official sought to dampen the possibility of either large-scale aid or Japanese investment. He said the aid depended on the prospect of radical economic changes, which have not been seen yet, as well as resolution of the territorial issue.

In addition, he noted that Japanese businesses would be wary of investing in development of Soviet natural resources in any case. This was because Japan no longer depended on raw materials as it did a couple decades ago, and getting timber, oil, natural gas and other materials out of the Soviet Union was sometimes prohibitively expensive.

The official was asked about the comments of Grigori A. Yavlinsky this week. Mr. Yavlinsky became the first Soviet official to declare that Moscow should abandon its claim to the Kuril Islands.

The official said he had met with Mr. Yavlinsky before and was not surprised at the comment.

"He has said similar things before," he said. "And there is no sign of how influential he is in any case."

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International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Georgians in the center of Tbilisi arguing heatedly about politics on Thursday as protests flourish and tensions rise in the city.

Reuters

Armed Backers Rally to Georgia Chief

Reuters

TBILISI, U.S.S.R. — Supporters armed with guns and knives rallied to defend Georgia's nationalist leader on Thursday against opponents branding him as a dictator.

President Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia has vowed to lead the southern republic to independence from Soviet rule.

All down Tbilisi's central Rustaveli Avenue, between improvised symbolic barricades, small gesticulating groups alternately lauded and denounced him.

"In the past 10 months he has failed to display leadership in a single sphere of political, economic and social life," said Irakli Tseretely, leader of the National Independence Party. "He has split Georgian society.

"He is a barrier to independence because the entire democratic world and democratic countries have a bad impression of him," said Mr. Tseretely, 29, a former political prisoner and former close associate of Mr. Gamsakhurdia's.

At the other end of the street, Gamsakhurdia supporters who have drawn up buses to barricade the parliament were equally vociferous in their defense of the president.

"Write this down," said Besik Gudushauri, an unemployed supporter of Mr. Gamsakhurdia. "They've been protesting for 10 days. We will defend our president for a whole year if necessary."

Tensions are running high here, where security forces used firearms to break up a demonstration on Sept. 2, injuring some 20 people. Protest meetings have been held on Rustaveli Avenue every day since the incident.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia won the presidency by a landslide in elections in May and has pledged to continue efforts to pull his republic out of the crumbling Soviet Union following an independence declaration in April.

Publishers said central Soviet newspapers like Izvestia and Pravda failed to appear in Georgia on Thursday because printers objected to their reporting on Mr. Gamsakhurdia. The government was expected to explain the effective ban in a statement on Friday.

Local newspapers, meanwhile, reported that the Georgian parliament would meet Monday to discuss the growing protest movement and debate the nationalization of Soviet property.

A rally to demand the president's resignation is planned for the same day, bringing together 29 opposition groups.

Also on parliament's agenda is an appeal to the United Nations and foreign countries for diplomatic recognition.

Ethnic minorities such as Abkhazians and Ossetians, however, have made it clear that they want no part of an independent Georgia.

CUBA: *Things Are Bad and Most Cubans Expect Them to Get Worse*

(Continued from Page 1)

crisis is not the shape of Mr. Castro's revolution but its survival in a world turned upside down.

The government rightly points out that the standard of living in Cuba is better than in many other countries of the Caribbean and Latin America. There are no filthy children scrambling over garbage heaps for scraps of food, as in El Salvador. There are no death squads, as in Guatemala. There is none of the disease and poverty that is on display in almost any village in Haiti or Honduras or Nicaragua. The violent crime and manic drug trade that are Colombia's scourge, and Jamaica's, are practically unknown in Cuba.

Government officials often cite the revolution's achievements in lowering infant mortality and increasing daily calorie consumption. "What we are trying is to guarantee the essentials of life," said Raúl Taladrid, vice minister for economic cooperation.

But for many Cubans, especially the two-thirds of the population born since the revolution, that modest goal is not enough. For them, Latin America is not the standard; the United States is. And three decades of anti-American propaganda have done practically nothing to blunt the appetite for the consumer goods that are so abundant just 145 kilometers (90 miles away) across the Straits of Florida. The fraying fabric of Cuban society was laid bare this summer for a reporter who spent a month here, crisscrossing the island and conducting scores of unmonitored interviews in Havana and 11 of the country's 14 provinces.

Cuba is carpeted with endless fields of sugar cane broken only by billboards pitching Mr. Castro's revolutionary dictums. A motorist can stick to back roads all day, hopping from perfect beaches of tall palms and white sand to rural hamlets of tidy wooden shacks and streets muddy from afternoon downpours.

But it is in the larger towns and cities, where three out of four Cubans live, that Cuba's contrasts spring into focus. Stately old mansions, once home to the middle class, are cracked and peeling. Grand plazas and leafy boulevards, the legacy of colonial times, are fringed with drab apartment blocks and squat public buildings, the legacy of communism. And in the ubiquitous lines that form for groceries, transportation, restaurants and even ice cream, there are inordinately large numbers of uniformed men and women from Cuba's army, militias and the police.

A visitor was able to question factory workers and farmhands, shopkeepers and pharmacists, bus passengers, teachers and doctors. While most people spoke freely, many preferred not to give their names for fear of retribution from the security apparatus.

The impression was of a fiercely proud and nationalistic people, far better educated and more self-assured than those of other Spanish-speaking countries of the region, whose daily lives and routines have been upended and squeezed by faraway events moving at breakneck speed.

Like their compatriots in the meat-packing plant, many Cubans are planning for even worse times to come. Many say they are ready for sacrifices. But the busy preparations and bold talk are a veneer that fails to mask Cubans' profound pessimism about the future.

Beyond Mr. Castro's barrage of slogans and labels the plain fact is that life for virtually everyone in Cuba is getting worse and harder at an astonishing rate.

Faced with more acute food shortages since communism dissolved in Eastern Europe, the government is responding with an epic feat of social engineering. Hundreds of thousands of factory and office workers are being sent to work in the countryside — often against their will and without their families — to move Cuba closer to food self-sufficiency.

In Havana's outlying suburbs, the government has already begun building about 30 "new towns," where thousands of workers will be moved from the capital to work in the fields beginning next year.

> **'Every one of us is convinced we must fight and struggle to make do, to find some other way to make things work.'**
>
> **Lourdes Duarte, meat-packing plant manager**

At the 2,460-hectare (6,150-acre) Yabu farm near the heartland city of Santa Clara, José Padrón, the land manager, gave this blunt assessment of how thousands of city dwellers are adjusting to their new rustic lives: "It's not a question of whether they like it. It's a necessity."

Cuban officials point to production figures that show increases in fruit, vegetables and pork. Yet judging by the test that ordinary Cubans use — what is available on grocery shelves — the government's emergency food plan has yet to show results.

In addition to the social upheaval, even humdrum functions of daily existence are bending to the exigencies of Cuba's most severe economic crisis.

"There's been no soap for four months," said a 40-year-old textile designer in Villa Clara province, east of Havana. "How can a person live without soap?"

On highways and country roads sharp cuts in Soviet fuel supplies have curtailed bus service, leaving Cuba a country of hitchhikers who wait for hours to get to work or to the store.

In the Sierra Maestra, the rugged eastern mountain range where Mr. Castro and his revolutionaries began their insurrection 35 years ago, an old woman who remembers feeding and sheltering the small rebel band shook her head sadly at all the shortages. There was no pasta, she said, no matches. She had been searching for weeks for a certain antibiotic, to no avail.

"We can't continue like this," she added.

The evidence of unmet consumer demand is everywhere. In Miramar, an elegant Havana neighborhood now in graceful decay, hundreds of people stand in line every day at an old mansion called the House of Gold. Many are waiting to trade away their family's most treasured heirlooms.

Cubans come with 40-year-old, top-of-the-line Swiss watches, silver dining sets, necklaces, earrings, baubles of every description. Inside, the articles are appraised and bought by the state for dollar-denominated "traveler's checks." The checks are worthless outside Cuba but can be used at special dollar stores around the country to buy imported clothing, electronics and appliances. The government then sells the watches and jewelry on the international market for desperately needed dollars.

But for Mr. Castro's government, the most painful example of the undulled consumer impulse is the gradual resurgence of prostitution in Havana and Santiago de Cuba, the two largest cities. In the capital, they are known as Flowers of Fifth Avenue for the street where they ply their trade. These students or workers, who want more than wages and rationing coupons can buy, wait outside the Havana Club, a new discotheque for dollar-paying tourists, for clients who will take them shopping.

Having years ago proclaimed an end to prostitution as one of the achievements of the revolution, Cuban officials insist they are cracking down anew. "We're not tolerating it," said Juan Escalona president of the National Assembly, at a testy news conference last month. Judging from the attitude of the police on Fifth Avenue, however, the opposite is true.

The American middle-class ideal, brought tantalizingly home to Cuba by letters, calls and visits from the one million Cubans living in the United States, has shaped Cubans' expectations.

"Kids in particular compare Cuba with the United States," said a 30-year-old grocer in Matanzas, a town east of Havana. "That's not fair, but it's the fact."

The result is that hundreds of young Cubans flee across the Straits of Florida to the United States every month aboard flimsy rafts fashioned of inner tubes and plywood. More than 1,700 have left that way already this year.

For those who stay, the simplest purchases are often a trial.

Along Cuba's southeastern coast, in the shadow of the Sierra Maestra, a 29-year-old mother and her 8-year-old daughter stood waiting for the bus one Saturday last month. They needed to go 25 kilometers to the town of Chivirico, where there is a small general store that sells fabrics.

They arrived at the bus stop at noon, but four hours later no bus had come. A few dozen other people also waited, but none was so desperate as the mother and her daughter, who stood in the middle of the road flagging down cars.

Under Cuba's rationing system, fabric is bought according to a complicated system that assigns everyone on the island a designated time to buy certain goods. The last time the woman was eligible, six weeks earlier, family obligations kept her from going shopping. Unless she made it to Chivirico this day, she would have to wait another six weeks, and her daughter had already outgrown her clothes.

"The buses are making me crazy!" she told a motorist who offered her a ride. "Every month it gets worse. It makes everything impossible. What if there's an emergency? It's incredible."

It was a complaint heard dozens of times.

But to understand the dimensions of the problem, it is instructive to visit the main bus terminal in Holguin, a large provincial capital in the east. Buses are the main form of transportation in Cuba, where there are only about 150,000 privately owned cars. At 9 on a weekday morning last month, hundreds of passengers were milling about the Holguin terminal waiting for buses running on a sharply reduced schedule.

The reason for the cuts: petroleum shipments from the Soviet Union, which account for more than 90 percent of the nation's fuel supply, have been slashed by more than a quarter since 1989. While oil is still going to priority sectors of the economy, fuel for public transportation has been sharply curtailed. In addition, spare parts are scarce.

"In May we received notice one day: Our gasoline supply was cut by about 85 percent," said Rolando Pinilla, the business manager of the Holguin bus terminal. "We had to cut two of our 14 routes altogether. Some of the others now don't go every day. And we have fewer buses running the routes we're still operating."

He added: "Everyone hopes it'll get better, but in the meantime you just have to put up with the complaints."

MOSCOW: *Request for Aid*

(Continued from Page 1)

"unfortunately will have to be used to service our debt."

Even before this latest spiral in the national crisis, American bankers were resisting U.S. government-backed grain loans to the Soviet Union in part because of the uncertainties about the Soviets' credit worthiness and future.

The current situation, with republics declaring independence and the union government in collapse, has aggravated the uncertainty, with the new Kremlin interim government of republic leaders taking charge as an emergency step toward planning the proposed economic union.

Mr. Silayev indicated the aid request, in accord with Western wishes, would have any aid channeled not to separate republics but to the current transition committee of republic representatives or its planned permanent successor.

As sketched thus far, the republics' membership in the economic union would be voluntary and would involve a commitment to free market economics rooted in private property, a single banking system, a currency ultimately dependent on the ruble, a union budget and taxation support, and customs guarantees for the free movement of goods and services in the "common economic zone" being envisaged.

An "inter-state economic committee" to run the union would be set up by the republics, along with a banking union and an arbitration agency to settle union differences. Numerous details are to be negotiated once the initial signing period is completed, with the interested republic governments supposed to deal with their own separate political qualms and have a finished compact in place within three months.

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Mesic Sees Coup By Army

He Vows to Call Outside Troops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — President Stipe Mesic of Yugoslavia accused the army on Thursday of staging what amounted to a military coup and threatened to call for international intervention to help him regain control.

Mr. Mesic, a Croat, said he would press charges against military leaders if they defied an order to return troops to barracks within 48 hours in the breakaway republic of Croatia.

Federal army units, deployed as a buffer between warring Serbs and Croats, have been accused of siding with Serbian guerrillas opposed to Croatia's secession from Yugoslavia.

But in a sharply worded statement that showed how far the army is out of control, Defense Minister Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic said the Serbian-dominated army would not take orders from Mr. Mesic and refused to withdraw the troops.

Mr. Mesic said, "Unless the army withdraws within the period I have given it, I will be obliged to call on the army's security and justice authorities to bring charges against those who do not implement the decision of the presidency."

"After this there remains a possibility for me to request intervention from outside Yugoslavia as well," he added. "It should now be clear to the most naive person that the army has carried out a military coup in our country."

In The Hague, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia's six republics and the federal government met with a European Community-appointed conflict arbitrator, but the peace talks were kept under a news blackout.

The plenary session, which was held in the framework of an EC-sponsored peace conference, was to continue Friday, according to a spokeswoman for the arbitrator.

A spokesman for Yugoslavia's armed forces rejected the idea of deploying United Nations peacekeeping forces in the country, saying it would regard them as aggressors.

"Anybody who invites foreign forces into Yugoslavia would be considered a traitor," said the deputy federal defense minister, General Marko Negovanovic. He said that UN troops would "be considered aggressors and we have a response and forces ready for them."

In an allusion to allegations against Germany, he expressed concern that "certain important European players have given Croatia not only verbal support, but also matériel, including illegally imported arms."

In an interview with French journalists, Mr. Mesic said he was in "complete agreement" with the proposal on Wednesday of President François Mitterrand of France that an international peacekeeping force should be sent to Yugoslavia.

Mr. Mitterrand had said that if the United Nations declined to send troops, the European Community would take the initiative.

Federal military officers have repeatedly accused Germany of supporting Croatia in its battle against Serbian autonomists.

The republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina announced that it would no longer contribute troops to the federal army, the Croatian press agency Hina reported.

Mr. Mesic told Tanjug press agency earlier Thursday that the army was operating outside the legal system and was providing a "shield for crimes more serious than those committed in World War II."

It was the bitterest public exchange between Mr. Mesic and General Kadijevic since Croatia declared independence on June 25.

The military normally answers to the eight-member state presidency, of which Mr. Mesic is the first among equals, but it has appeared increasingly to be acting on its own.

Mr. Mesic wants the army to return to barracks as part of a cease-fire worked out with the help of the EC under which Croatian national guard reservists would be demobilized.

On Wednesday, an army helicopter, carrying a special EC envoy, Henri Wijnaendts, a general of the Yugoslav Army and a senior Croatian government official, was hit three times as it flew to Okucani in eastern Croatia. Bullets hit the cockpit, rotor and fuel tank but no one was hurt.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Swedes Postpone A Decision on TV

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — In an effort to head off a political uproar, Sweden has postponed awarding a concession for its first advertising-supported television channel until after parliamentary elections Sunday.

Culture Minister Bengt Goransson said Thursday that he had changed his mind about putting forward a proposal at a Thursday cabinet meeting, the last before the election. A parliamentary panel recommended on Wednesday that the concession be granted to M3 television, controlled by the financier Jan Stenbeck, ahead of TV4, which is dominated by the Wallenberg family industrial empire.

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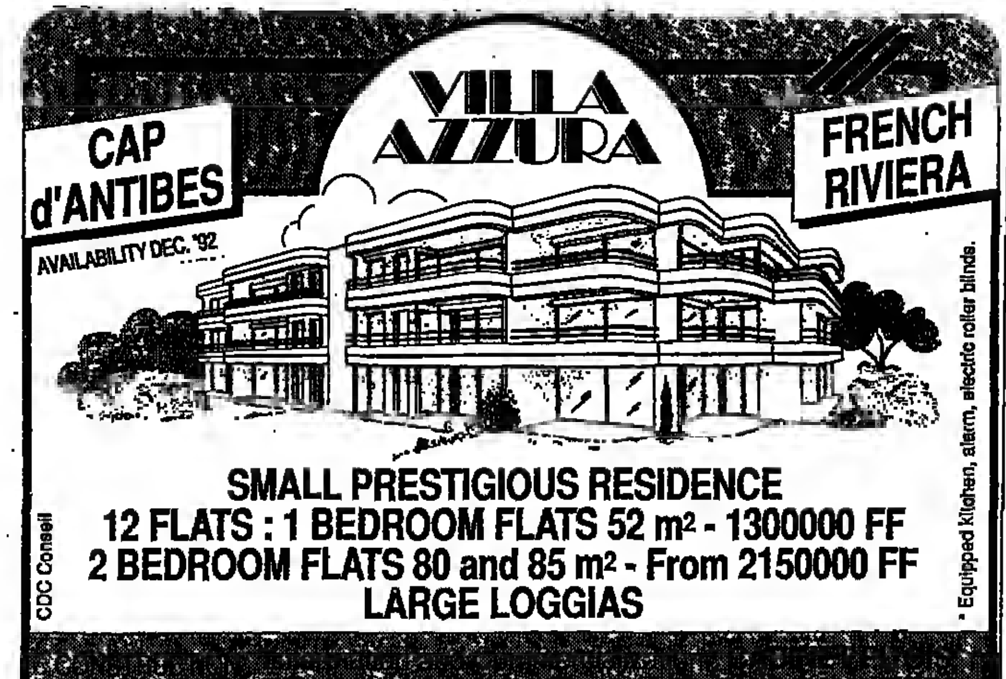

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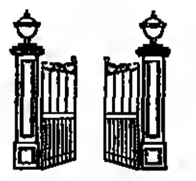

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Not Just a Matter of Bases

The "people power" that brought Corazon Aquino to power also injected a new nationalist chemistry into Philippine relations with the United States, and nowhere more so than on the already turbulent issue of American base rights. Meanwhile, the Kremlin's retreat from empire was reducing American reliance on Philippine bases for conducting a "strategic partnership" with Manila and for supporting a "forward strategy" near the Asian mainland. So it was that when a volcano severely damaged Clark Air Base last June, Washington barely shrugged. Negotiations continued on renewing the American lease for the huge naval base at Subic Bay. But now the Philippine Senate rejects the terms negotiated by Mrs. Aquino, and President George Bush insists he has made his final offer. The end of a nearly century-old American military presence looms into sight.

Strategists can still imagine contingencies in which American access to the bases would be useful. But essential? In a world where Vietnam now speaks of converting the Soviet base at Cam Ranh Bay into a tourist center, it becomes ever harder to justify prolonging the bargaining with Manila. Through democratic procedures, Filipinos are capable of weighing the security and financial benefits of a new 10-year lease against the political and psychic costs of maintaining what many see as a "colonialist" legacy. There is some talk that the issue could be reviewed in the calmer atmosphere that might set in after Philippine presidential and legislative elections next year. But then again, a calmer atmosphere might not set in. It is best to proceed on the basis that decisions made now count.

At this point, the important thing about the base agreement is that its disposition be handled in a way that does not unduly ruffle relations between the two countries. That requires keeping an eye first of all on the enduring relationship, not just on a necessarily changeable strategic context. The historical, political and economic ties between the United States and the Philippines can yet strengthen a connection that does not center anymore on military anxiety. This is not to say that security calculations have no further role. But it must be a role worked out on a basis of scrupulous mutual regard for democratic process and of full consideration of the other vast changes stirring the Asian-Pacific region.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

BCCI's Hanging Questions

"Were we deceived? Apparently we were deceived," Clark Clifford lugubriously testified before the House Banking Committee. No one now disputes that BCCI — the Bank of Credit & Commerce International — was an essentially criminal enterprise. Nor does anyone dispute that BCCI illegally owned a controlling share of First American Bankshares from the moment that a group of Arab investors bought it in 1982 and installed Mr. Clifford as chairman. As a condition of the sale, Mr. Clifford had assured the Federal Reserve Board that BCCI would neither own First American nor have anything to do with running it. But if he was deceived, Mr. Clifford said, so were the Federal Reserve, the Bank of England and many other authorities.

The hearing did not do much to explain this strange and deeply disquieting affair. Mr. Clifford said again, as he has many times, that BCCI never tried to influence the operation of First American. It is true that from time to time he saw Agha Hasan Abedi, the president of BCCI. But he thought that Mr. Abedi was merely an investment adviser to the Arabs who were the nominal owners.

As for the unorthodox arrangements by which First American paid him, Mr. Clifford said that it all has a very ordinary explanation. He drew only a $50,000 yearly salary, less than a fourth as much as the banker who worked under him, because he preferred to be compensated in stock. There were no formal options. But there was the deal in which Mr. Clifford and Robert Altman, First American's president, borrowed to buy First American stock in 1986 and 1987, then sold it in 1988 at a profit of at least $10 million. As Mr. Clifford explained the transaction, it was purely incidental that BCCI loaned them the money to buy, then found them a seller at the right price when they wanted to sell. The stock was rising, Mr. Clifford said, and the price was fair.

At the beginning of the day Henry Gonzalez, the chairman of the Banking Committee, asked a pointed question: If an American bank could be taken over so easily by foreign operators, what protects the banking system from large-scale manipulation? Another even sharper question has been hanging in the air. BCCI was deeply involved in fraud, and it made a specialty of laundering drug money. Why did it want a subsidiary in Washington, and why did it want that subsidiary to be headed by a lawyer with no banking experience but with immense political standing and wide connections? Both questions will have to wait until another day for answers.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

The Judge Should Answer

Clarence Thomas, the Supreme Court nominee, has not so far been credible in his Senate testimony on a point of considerable concern. Judge Thomas is trying to minimize speeches in which he extolled natural law, sometimes described as a "higher law" than the U.S. Constitution.

He characterizes those speeches now merely as musings in political theory that had nothing to do with his view of how a judge should decide hard constitutional cases. Examination of those speeches, whose views are likely to have attracted him to the Bush administration, shows this explanation to be inadequate. Unless the Senate Judiciary Committee can elicit better answers, it may be forced to conclude that he harbors a view of judging that is wide of what most lawyers and citizens regard as the mainstream of American law.

Natural law, a concept of inherent rights that animated the American Revolution, still has respected adherents who argue for a moral basis for U.S. law. But the concept is nevertheless vague and subjective. It has been used both to defend and oppose slavery, sex discrimination and other evils now banned by positively enacted constitutional amendments and statutes.

Judge Thomas's speeches on the subject have raised pointed questions about which brand of higher law he favors. Now, in his answers to the Senate Judiciary Committee, he seeks to distance himself from those speeches. He disavows reliance on anything but the Constitution and laws, but several senators rightly complain that his new disclaimers fall short.

The nominee, who has sat for only a matter of months on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, refuses to discuss issues of abortion, citing the need to remain publicly impartial. It is generally important to guard against public prejudgment, and the Senate usually honors a nominee's reticence. But Judge Thomas's speeches about natural law and abortion strongly suggest a predilection for overruling Roe v. Wade, the landmark abortion decision, and they surely open the judge to broad committee questioning.

In one 1987 speech to an audience hostile to the Roe ruling, he praised an article by Lewis Lehrman that called the decision an illegitimate violation of a fetus's right to life under the author's view of natural law. Mr. Thomas called the article "a splendid example of applying natural law."

He now tells the Senate that he never endorsed the article and disagrees with it. Natural law, he maintains, is only a political theory and he rejects it as a judicial tool to help decide constitutional cases. Yet he told law students in 1988: "Without recourse to higher law, we abandon our best defense of a court that is active in defending the Constitution but judicious in its restraint and moderation. Higher law is the only alternative to the willfulness of both run-amok majorities and run-amok judges."

In the same year he praised a strong, lone judicial dissent by Justice Antonin Scalia from the Supreme Court's upholding of the statute establishing federal independent counsels. He said Justice Scalia's opinion — which was delivered from the bench and not in a political science seminar — "indicates how again we might relate natural rights to democratic self-government and thus protect a regime of individual rights."

What gives skeptical senators, mostly Democrats, even stronger grounds for hesitation is the belief that George Bush knows, if only from these speeches, that his nominee satisfies the Republican platform's demand for pro-life judges.

Inspired by a natural or higher law or not, Judge Thomas has the burden of explaining better when his expressed philosophy raises serious questions. The doubting senators are right to persist, and they are entitled to hold his nonanswers against him.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Other Comment

Castro's Final Days?

The forthcoming Soviet pullout [from Cuba] is good news to Americans. A little over three decades after Fidel Castro became Moscow's bogeyman at the doorstep of the United States, he is being deserted.

While U.S. officials would welcome Mr. Castro's removal, they fear political chaos if his government begins to falter. A bloodless coup by senior elements of the army or the Communist Party might not be bad, experts argue. But the country could as easily turn into something uncontrollable, triggering turmoil and bloodshed.

Mr. Castro, seeking to combat his government's growing unpopularity, has called a party congress for Oct. 10. It is to elect a younger and more energetic Central Committee and adopt a program to "increase democracy within the party." But the ruling elite has no plans to discuss replacing Cuba's one-party system or its failed economic policies.

— *The Baltimore Sun.*

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la Publication : Richard D. Simmons
Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel 472-7768. Tlx RS56928
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170
Mng. Dir. U.K.: Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009
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Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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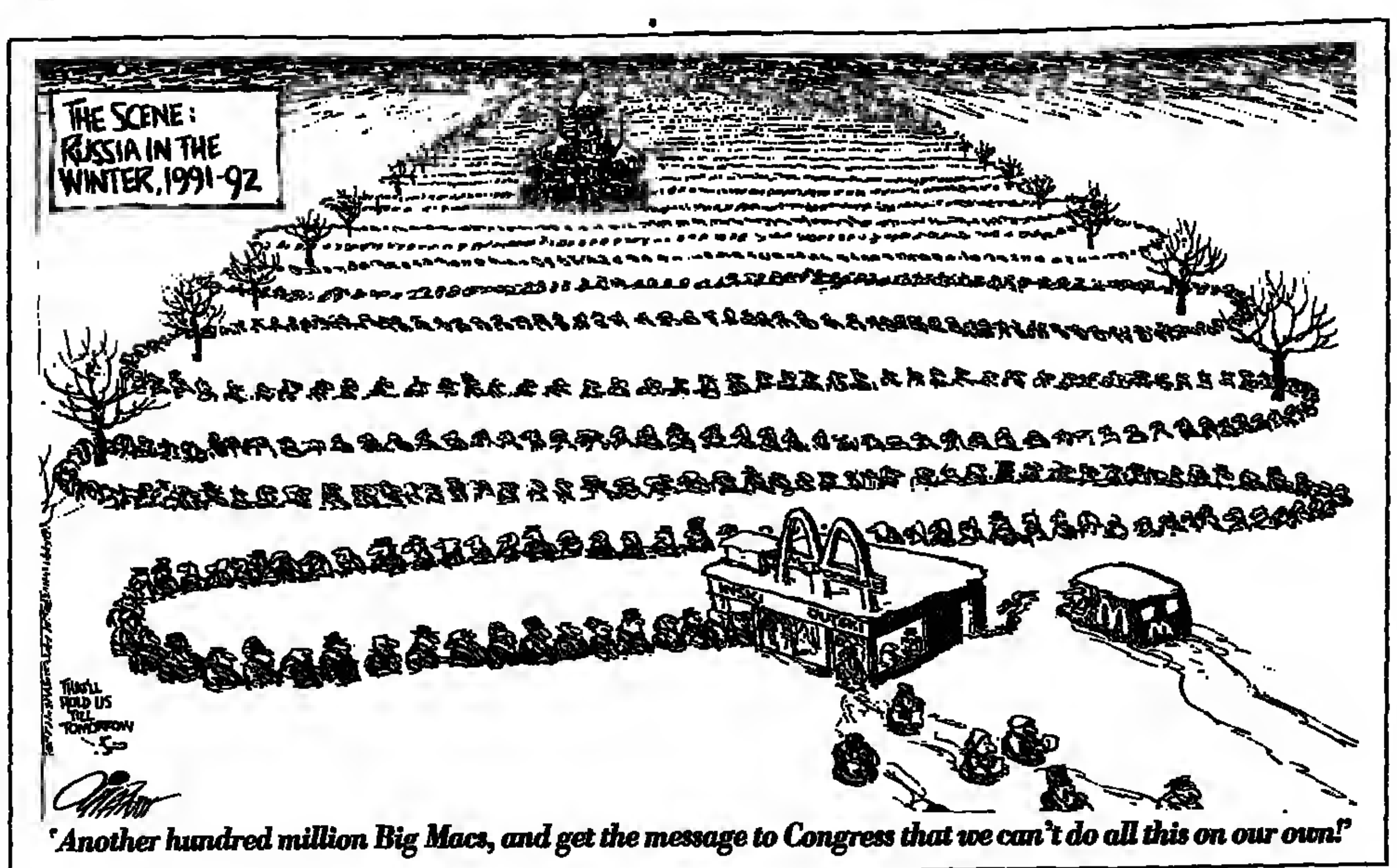
OPINION


THE SCENE: RUSSIA IN THE WINTER, 1991-92
THAT'LL HOLD US TILL TOMORROW

'Another hundred million Big Macs, and get the message to Congress that we can't do all this on our own!'

Study the Parallels, but Remember: This Is All New

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — When the Harvard historian Simon Schama compares the Moscow summer of 1991 to the Paris summer of 1789, as he did on this page last Friday, he misses the essential point. In 1789, revolutionary France set out on a path that separated it from a Europe still largely dominated by monarchical principles of legitimacy. In 1991, the failure of the putsch in Moscow paves the way for Russia to join a Europe that is being reunited by democracy.

In the years after 1917, the most open elements of Russian society, imbued with European culture and values, were forced into exile or killed in a succession of purges. It is their symbolic heirs who are standing up today.

August 1991 has been more than revenge for October 1917. It completes what started in 1989. The crowds demonstrating in the streets of Moscow and St. Petersburg have been no less European than those that filled the streets of Prague and Leipzig two years ago.

The great Russian musician Mstislav Rostropovich, who joined the crowd opposing the coup in the streets of Moscow, makes a striking comment: "A new generation appeared. Their faces were so different." It was a thought that struck me, too, comparing on television the faces of the new Russia in the White House parliament with those of the old Soviet Union in the Supreme Soviet.

After 70 years of darkness and lies, whose only redeeming period was the struggle against Nazi barbarism, the reappearance in history's front line of these real and open young faces, contrasting so starkly with the gray apparatchik look of the totalitarian period, is testimony to the resistance of human nature. It is as if a black-and-white movie had suddenly turned into color — just as intense, but so much more cheerful. It was as if Homo erectus had abruptly succeeded Homo sovieticus.

Like Moses, Mikhail Gorbachev will have taken the Russian people to the verge of the Promised Land, democracy, but will leave to others the privilege of entering it — and the responsibility, for nothing is yet solved.

But instead of celebrating the victory of democracy and the promise of a return to Europe by the Russia of Tolstoi and Chekhov, many in the West seem to lament the potential high cost of the victory. They come in three types.

Some, obsessed by notions of international order, miss the clarity of the bipolar order of the Cold War. Many strategic experts, orphans of an enemy or of a clear cause, play Metternich — or Kissinger. They proclaim a risk of chaos, in fear reminiscent of the reflexes at the 1814-15 Congress of Vienna. They are emphasizing old issues — strategic stability, balance of nuclear power — that are legitimate but less relevant to the priorities of this new period. Instead of adjusting their categories to the reality of the day, they try to impose old problems on new realities.

Beyond those who denounce chaos and regret the re-entrance of civil society as an actor on the world scene, there are those who, deep down, are afraid less of turbulence than of the arrival in Europe of a new order, be it German or later on Russian. Unlike the strategic experts, they do not think in Cold War categories but in pre-World War I terms. In France this fear accompanies a growing uneasiness with an eastward enlargement of Europe that reinforces German influence in Europe.

A third sort, unsettled by the loss of an ideology to espouse or reject, see in the end of communism in Europe not so much the triumph of democracy's attraction as a victory for capitalism and the market economy — as if it was not Montesquieu who had triumphed over Lenin on Aug. 21 but the McDonald brothers. To work, of course, democracy needs both: the political philosopher's spirit of laws and the hamburger men's efficiency.

Europe gropes for a guiding principle of unity and legitimacy. Can democracy be that new idea? In the Austrian empire, unity and respect for the differences of constituent parts were assured by adherence to the legitimacy of the Habsburg monarchy. Can democracy as an abstract principle perform the same function today?

It depends in part on Europe's leaders. Monarchs could afford to be mediocre. Elected leaders cannot.

The world that Kant dreamed of in the 18th century seems closer today than at any previous time, despite Yugoslavia's spate of barbarity. That does not mean that such a world will be easily achieved. Yet let us not fear the explosion of nationalisms more than we embrace the triumph of democracy; and in denouncing the risk of chaos, let us not fail to praise the coming of a new order.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, Politique Etrangère. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

For a Marshall Plan of Modern Ideas and Practices

By Herbert Ellison and James Huntley

WASHINGTON — The challenge of getting food onto bare Russian shelves and of devising effective plans for economic reform, however difficult and urgent, pales before an even more fundamental task: training a new government and civic leaders for the villages, towns and great cities of Russia and its fellow republics, for the schools and universities, for the media, the churches, the military and other sectors, in the basics of modern social, economic and political thought and practice.

The sudden collapse of the Communist Party, the KGB and other structures leaves a vast vacuum in what was the Soviet Union. Not only is the ugly network of repression on its way out, but much of the administrative apparatus of government and economic life is disintegrating.

It is not at all certain that the weak and fragmented forces of democracy can win out in the rush to establish a new stability. New constitutions, fresh legal structures, and elections will all have a place, but if the new polity and economy are to reflect democratic values, a new civic ethos and a new set of economic habits in the minds and hearts of leaders and citizens will prove indispensable.

To help meet this moral and psychological deficit, Western leadership is urgently called for. The American role will be crucial, and past experience can be a useful guide.

In 1945, the United States, Britain and France faced a similar great challenge: how to ensure that fallen adversaries might rise again, but this time on the side of democracy and a peaceful, open world.

After the defeat of Germany and Japan, the victors wisely chose to help the losers lay the ground not just for economic recovery, which was vital, but even more importantly for moral recovery. Under General MacArthur in Japan, and under British, French and American tutelage in Germany, the defeated peoples learned the values, habits and practices of democracy and free economic life.

From 1949 to 1955, for example, the U.S. government brought 15,000 West Germans to the United States — from teenage students to professors, journalists and political leaders — to learn about a new way of life.

Thousands of other Germans were sent on exchange visits within Europe. Cultural and information centers were set up in more than 60 German cities and towns. A huge book-translation program put the classics of democracy into the hands of hundreds of thousands. American specialists went to Germany both to learn and to advise.

The Soviets must learn entirely new ways of thinking and acting.

A similar program forged bonds of friendship and democratic ideals between Americans and Japanese.

In both conquered countries, the thirst for modern ideas was almost palpable. People learned fast and restructured their societies and governments to reflect new ideas. The process of social interchange in the West soon became self-perpetuating. Today, Germany and Japan are wholly different nations — firm democratic allies in the common effort to aid the less prosperous, to turn the wheels of the world economy, and to help bear the burdens of international peacekeeping.

Now the task of helping the East Germans to retool not just their economy but their whole polity and society has fallen to the West Germans. And the entire West must join forces to aid the process of reconstruction in Central and Eastern Europe, where reform still faces formidable obstacles.

The moral and social reconstruction of Japan and Germany was absolutely crucial to their full integration into the Western community and to that measure of world political and economic equilibrium which has prevented World War III.

Now a similar challenge faces the West: to help the peoples of the former Soviet Union to modernize, democratize, prosper and take their place in the world community; in short, to learn a new way of life.

But the challenge of 1991 differs from that of 1945 in important ways:

The ex-Soviet peoples have lived under a totalitarian system for 74 years, far longer than those of Germany and Japan. Soviet habits of mind are far more ingrained. Nor did pre-1917 Russia embody any but the most rudimentary ideas of modern government, whereas Japan and Germany both had had substantial experience with democratic values and institutions before the 1930s.

The Allies could and did on occasion "impose democracy" after World War II, whereas the Soviet Union is not an occupied nation. But the great bulk of Allied re-education was warmly welcomed by Germans and Japanese; and offers of an education partnership seem sure to receive a positive reception in the new situation.

The Marshall Plan for the economic reconstruction of Europe was an integral factor in the rapid rehabilitation of West Germany. Similar measures in Japan aided reconstruction powerfully. Today, the problem of the Soviet economy is much different and vaster. Entirely new forms of thinking and acting — a whole new generation of managers and entrepreneurs and consumers — are required.

A kind of Marshall Plan of modern ideas and practices, concentrating on people who are likely to have leadership thrust upon them at various levels in the republics, is urgently needed.

Modern technology — television, the computer, the fax machine — has opened new vistas for international education. Vast and instant interchanges of ideas can help the Soviet peoples mentally and psychologically to join the modern West.

Much has been done through private Western initiative to bring Soviet citizens to North America and Europe for eye-opening experiences. And Westerners have been going to the Soviet Union in droves to seek new friendships and opportunities. It is important for this to continue.

The large foundations and private groups can be of much help. But a more pointed, more concentrated and broader effort is required. Let us hope that some of the "peace dividend" that the United States and other Western governments expect to realize can be used to mount, say, a 10-year program — ambitious, coordinated and well-targeted — to help retool Russian and adjacent societies for modern democratic and free-market life.

One could do worse than to model some of this on the structures that worked for Germany and Japan. The help of all Western countries, including Germany and Japan, will be needed to bring our most recent adversaries into the modern world as full partners.

Mr. Ellison is a professor of Russian history at the University of Washington and a former director of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; Mr. Huntley, a retired U.S. diplomat, is former president of the Atlantic Council of the United States. They contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

Asian Americans: The Silent Victims

By Helen Zia

NEW YORK — As Jeffrey Dahmer's defense attorney ponders the advantages of an insanity plea for the confessed murderer of 17 people, one unforgettable image stands in sharp contrast: The accused rationally, convincingly telling the Milwaukee police that Konerak Sinthasomphone, a 14-year-old Laotian boy, was his adult lover.

Last week two of the officers were dismissed and one was suspended for their handling of the situation, and their cavalier dismissal of Glenda Cleveland, the black woman who questioned why they returned a naked, bruised Asian boy to his attacker.

Sadly, Konerak Sinthasomphone is not the only recent victim of racism toward Asians. He is one of many Asian Americans racially harassed, assaulted and killed, whether through direct racial confrontation or malfeasance rooted in bias.

In Revere, Massachusetts, police rounded up 100 Asians in July in a random search-and-detain action. And in Waterbury, Connecticut, a Chinese restaurant delivery boy was killed by teenagers who invited neighborhood kids to watch.

Asian Americans have been trying to draw attention to what is an increasingly hostile racial climate.

In 1983, a national effort led to the federal civil rights prosecution of the killers of Vincent Chin, a Chinese American who was beaten to death in Detroit by two white autoworkers who had been overheard making derogatory remarks about Asians.

When the workers were acquitted many Asians concluded that the United States was not ready to recognize Asian Americans' civil rights. At the time more than a few liberals argued that Asian Americans have not faced discrimination and were therefore not entitled to the same civil rights protections as blacks.

Only days before the negligence of the Milwaukee police in the Sinthasomphone murder was exposed, Asian Americans finally won a federal civil rights victory in the killing of a Chinese American, Jim Ming-hai Loo. On July 15, a jury of 11 whites and one African American found Lloyd Ray Piche, 34, a white man, guilty of interfering with the civil rights of Mr. Loo and six Vietnamese American companions as they played pool at a billiards hall in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mr. Piche had spent the evening assailing the youths with every imaginable slur, including mock Asian language sounds and kung fu noises. In the end, he fatally injured Mr. Loo with a blow to the back of the head.

Mr. Piche's trial yielded two surprises for the Asian American community: a guilty verdict — and silence.

Unlike most civil rights prosecutions, this one passed virtually unnoticed. And yet consider the steady flow of reports about Asian gangs, drugs and gambling.

Asian Americans are becoming restless. Some of us have been in the United States longer than many European Americans. But in a society that recognizes only black and white, those of us who do not fit the color scheme have become shadows.

The writer, an editor at Ms. magazine, is active in the National Network Against Anti-Asian Violence. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

On Bringing The Promise Back Home

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — Seldom, if ever, have the ideals of America and the principles on which its political system rests stood higher in the eyes of the world.

At this moment, the United States represents much more than the sole surviving superpower. In history's perspective, superpower status is transitory; powers, major or minor, rise and fall. Ideas remain and hold the real power to influence events. It is those ideas about the benefits of democracy and freedom to which the world now turns. They present the United States an opportunity to exercise global leadership long into the next century.

Yet, for Americans, the great paradox that characterized much of the 1980s also remains: While the world looks to the United States for leadership, the inability of its leaders to address their country's growing internal problems, coupled with the continuing fragmentation of American life, make the United States less of a practical model for others.

The contrast between promising events abroad and grim realities at home could not be sharper.

Bad economic news continues to surface. The number of Americans who have exhausted unemployment benefits has reached the highest level in 40 years. The number of personal bankruptcies is soaring to record levels, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is threatened with insolvency. That would require another huge taxpayer bailout to ensure the safety of the nation's banking system even while costs for the savings and loan bailout continue to rise.

Evidence of deeper systemic problems exists. The nation is confronted by three vivid examples of official failure to safeguard the public interest in fundamental areas.

The first involves the trial of the former Panamanian dictator, Manuel Antonio Noriega, in Miami; the second is the recent North Carolina plant fire that killed 25 people; and the third is the latest scandal shaking Wall Street and further eroding public faith in financial institutions.

The common thread is the total failure of those charged with policing and regulating to do their jobs.

The scandal surrounding Mr. Noriega goes beyond charges that he was a notorious drug dealer and money launderer. Of greater interest is that major elements of the U.S. government apparently knew for years about his criminal activities but chose to look the other way because he was helpful in implementing covert U.S. operations in Central America.

Similarly, the fire at a chicken-processing plant in Hamlet, North Carolina, provides a case study of regulators who do not regulate, investigators who do not investigate and enforcers who do not enforce codes and laws. The result was a needless tragedy and a warning that similar tragedies are possible at any moment.

That is also the story on Wall Street about the admission by Salomon Brothers Inc. that the firm tried to manipulate the world's largest financial market — the U.S. government's vast securities market that trades more than $2 trillion in bonds to finance the government's debt.

The Salomon case is certain to induce further public cynicism about how public markets work and how they are policed. It reinforces the belief that the excesses of the 1980s were not an aberration, that the problems of the insider world of Michael Milken and Ivan Boesky continue unchecked.

In that respect, the recent testimony on Capitol Hill by Salomon Brothers' new chairman, Warren Buffett, was what leaders of financial markets should have been saying long ago. Mr. Buffett was refreshingly candid as he apologized for the firm's behavior and pledged to work unceasingly to eliminate ethical lapses. Most impressively, he did not limit himself to empty rhetoric about the self-policing power of the marketplace, welcoming, as he put it, "tough rules and tough cops and tough prosecutors."

His message to Salomon employees was no less impressive. "Lose money for the firm, and I will be understanding," he said. "Lose a shred of respect for the firm, and I will be ruthless."

An old-fashioned, idealistic quality shone through Mr. Buffett's remarks. If all you do is measure yourself by money, he said, sooner or later you will get in trouble.

It will take similar strong words, backed by deeds, from other leaders to close the gap between America's problems at home and promise abroad.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Russia Expanding?

BERLIN — A sensation has been caused by the publication of a supposedly official communication to the *Hamburg Correspondent*, announcing Russia's intention to seize Constantinople. The article says that Russia has been long preparing for a "rush" on the Bosphorus. Reconnaissances have been made on the European and Asiatic shores, and naval officers have studied the currents of the Bosphorus. There is sufficient transport in the Black Sea to ship men and artillery in twenty-four hours. "The Russians," says the article, "intend to land on both shores of the Bosphorus and attack the fortifications on the Upper Bosphorus from the rear."

1916: Ludwig's Hopes

NUREMBURG — King Ludwig of Bavaria said at the occasion of the opening of the new Palace of Justice yesterday [Sept. 12]: "We want peace, a peace which will preserve us for several decades from again being surprised by an attack of the entire world. We do not know how long the war will last yet, but we do know that we will not conclude a peace which will not give us a better position."

1941: U.S. Vessel Sunk

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] A plain indication that President Roosevelt's shoot-first order applies to the seven seas, and not merely to a part of the Atlantic, came today [Sept. 12] from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference held a few hours before the announcement that another American vessel had been torpedoed yesterday morning midway between Iceland and Greenland. The sinking which sent the merchantman Montana to the bottom took place just twelve hours before President Roosevelt proclaimed that the United States Navy would fire on sight at any German or Italian vessel that ventured into waters vital to American defense.

OPINION

Use Force, Make It Clear: Saddam, Keep Your Word

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Trust is a fragile but valuable asset in the conduct of foreign policy. The degree to which the nearly free and the newly freed trust the word and the will of the United States directly affects the decisions they make about their own freedom.

Consider the Kurds.

Early this year, after encouraging the valiant tribespeople to rise in revolt and help rid the world of Saddam Hussein, George Bush promptly abandoned them to helicopter gunship slaughter.

When the revulsion of America's television viewers got through to the cool geostrategists in the White House, the policy was hastily changed: The allies drew a safety line behind which the Kurdish people would be guaranteed safety.

Before the snapping of the world's attention span, that's where we left them: returning cautiously to their villages. The Kurds were faced with a *dilemma*.

One horn was to do business with Saddam, taking advantage of his weakened military condition to get what autonomy could be negotiated — but placing faith in a killer's agreements, disheartening other dissidents in Iraq and helping him gain legitimacy in the Gulf.

The dilemma's other horn was to hang tough behind the parallel of protection, to agitate for the return of the oil center of Kirkuk to Kurdish control, and to join with Shiites to add to the pressure to overthrow the Sunni elite — but maybe to miss a rare chance to improve prospects for some autonomy in Iraqi Kurdistan.

The Kurds split. One *group, led* by Massoud Barzani, "Mr. Inside," the surviving son of the legendary resistance leader, wants to sign an agreement with Saddam Hussein now; Mr. Barzani remembers the American sellout of his father's cause, and does not trust the world to long honor today's protection.

The *other group*, led by *Jalal Talabani*, "Mr. Outside," a longtime diplomat, wants to reject the offer that falls far short of Kurdish hopes and to insist on Kirkuk (Kurdistan's Jerusalem); he puts more faith in the moral staying power of the rest of the world.

Sensing weakness, Saddam has begun again to test American resolve, shelling some villages, and probing above the protection line with killer-choppers. It is working for the Iraqi dictator. Americans in Turkey are putting out word that these skirmishes are not Saddam's fault, but were provoked by Talabani forces opposed to appeasement; Mr. Barzani mutters about looting by "opportunist" Kurds.

I like Mr. Barzani, and think he is wrong; I don't know Mr. Talabani, and think he is right. This is causing some jangling inside my head. (Democrats with shortcomings are far better than authoritarians with saving graces.)

The central point dividing the Kurds is trust. Nobody trusts Baghdad, of course, but the difference is trust in the West. Will America keep the pressure on Saddam, even after he achieves new capacity for mass destruction?

When visiting Turkey this summer, President Bush turned down a suggestion to see the Iraqi Kurdish leaders, a signal that Mr. Bush was still hung up on fears of "disintegration" of Iraq. Small wonder his word is distrusted by many Kurds, who see themselves forced to deal with the devil they know.

How to break out of the dilemma? Invite both Mr. Barzani and Mr. Talabani to Washington. Assure them publicly that their people are safe where they are, that we no longer close our eyes to genocide, and that the Republican Guard will be bombed if Iraq breaks the cease-fire agreement.

That would not only unify the Kurdish leaders in a hurry against a premature deal, but would up the pressure on Saddam Hussein, whose contemptuous *smile will otherwise haunt* the *coming* Bush campaign.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Table, Now

Regarding the report "Palestinians Look to Regroup" (Sept. 3):

Many who regret that the Palestine Liberation Organization has never missed a chance to miss a chance must welcome the recent trend within the Palestinian movement toward a more realistic outlook.

As expected, Israel is hanging tough on the composition of the Palestinian delegation to the proposed Middle East peace conference, and refuses even to consider trading land for peace.

Faced with such an approach, Palestinians must be tempted to conclude that the Gulf war has, after all, not changed the intractability of the familiar standoff. To do this, however, would be to miss an authentic opportunity.

Since only the United States can exert pressure on Israel, it would be mistaken to squander the American commitment to fairness and justice that President George Bush offers all parties. Palestinians should now go for substantial results even if getting to the table is painful, and even though some price has to be paid for Yasser Arafat's ill-judged support of Iraq.

ROBERT McGEEHAN.
Republicans Abroad (U.K.).
London.

Yugoslavia: Guilty Parties

When this century was still young, the states in Central and Eastern Europe *(including Russia)* were *making fitful* but clear progress toward democracy. An act of Serbian terrorism ended the process, as Europe's rivalries and alliance systems prevented the collective outrage, and sanctions, that the assassination in Sarajevo merited.

Today, the century draws to a close on the most hopeful note since the shots of July led to the guns of August. Russia's Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Jozsef Antall of Hungary, among others, have recognized that the progress toward democracy and nationhood must not be menaced by the resurrection of old irredentist claims.

But Slobodan Milosevic, his government and his no-longer federal army, after first stomping out even simple cultural autonomy among Serbia's ethnic Albanian minority (thereby "preserving" fruits of battle won more than 600 years ago), have now set out, in the name of ethnicity, to dismember Croatia-Slavonia (which is not a "Communist creation," as Belgrade would have it, but an entity that has existed for nearly a millennium). It is not hard to imagine the door opening to a new European disaster.

The Dutch foreign minister, as neutral an observer as one could find, has put his finger on the problem. But the question remains whether Europe can now redeem the disaster of 1914 by taking collective action to put a halt to Serbian designs — by whatever means necessary.

REYNOLD RIEMER.
Paris.

Regarding the editorial "Advice to the Peacemakers" (Sept. 5):

It is most unlikely that the peacemak*ers will have any success at resolving the* Yugoslav crisis if they abide by the two "principles" suggested in this editorial. The first, that "borders are not to be changed by force," is vague and dogmatic. Yugoslavia's internal borders were imposed by force in 1945 — unless you wish to contend that Tito's dictatorship was a form of democracy. Needless to say, such borders took no account of ethnic or historical facts.

The second suggested principle stipulates that international recognition of Croatia may become possible only when "an enforceable code of human rights" is introduced. For this principle to become accepted and respected, an important amendment is needed. The atrocities perpetrated by the previous independent state of Croatia (1941-45) against some 1.5 million Serbs, as well as Jews and Gypsies, must be first acknowledged by the present Croatian government. Only sincere apology and reasonable restitution could provide initial safeguards to the Serbs in Croatia that the crimes against them will never be repeated. Neither moral nor legal grounds exist that could compel them to settle for less.

OLIVERA PETROVICH.
Oxford, England.

Lessons of Capitalism

As every teacher knows, students learn best when it is in their immediate interest to learn. That is why every adolescent can learn to drive a car and most have trouble transcribing Elizabethan English. Obviously, with the Soviet *economy irreversibly in shambles*, there is a need on the part of Soviet citizens to learn how capitalism works and how to make it work for them. It is no longer an abstract idea or the philosophical opponent of communism; it is now a most needed life skill. This is, in educational parlance, the optimum moment to learn.

Once someone is ready to learn, the best person to do the teaching is one who has already mastered the subject. America is filled with people who got an A in capitalism: people who started their own businesses and made them go, people who took over ailing industries and revitalized them, and even people who put in eight hours a day on a paying job for 30 years and know what it means to be an employee.

Ideal mentors for these fledgling capitalists would be the huge pool of successful entrepreneurs, workers and salespeople in the United States, many of whom are retired. Some of those who immigrated to the United States from Europe to make their fortunes, and did so, would be excellent peer tutors for those who stayed behind.

Contrary to the back-to-basics advocates who contend that learning takes place in classrooms where students are taught facts, learning happens best in laboratories where students learn processes (acquiring facts along the way). In the Soviet Union there are thousands of laboratories. Businesses that need to be privatized, industries that need to be retreaded. It is in those businesses, farms and plants that the Soviets can learn how free enterprise works. Not in lecture halls or political forums, but in on-the-job training with peer tutors so they can actually see and experience, hands-on, how it actually happens.

CAROLYN PRAYTOR BOYD.
Izmir, Turkey.

Why Won't They All Shush And Let Me Hear Arnold?

By Thomas J. Meyer

PORTLAND, Oregon — It is generally considered unacceptable behavior in America to shout "fire" in a crowded movie house.

Then again, it used to be unacceptable to shout anything in a movie house.

To be sure, an occasional cheer for the hero or a hearty laugh have always been more than welcome. But judging from an unscientific sampling — the people sitting around me at movies lately — it is now permissible to yell just about anything at the silver screen.

MEANWHILE

Scattered reports from fellow moviegoers across the country support my observation. Cinemas now precede their features with trailers that place talking in a category with, say, excessive smok*ing or leaving trash in* the aisles.

The AMC theater chain now includes in newspaper advertisements the admonishments: "Silence Is Golden" and "No Talking During Feature." Clearly, these rebukes have gone unheeded.

At a matinee last year at Mann's Chinese Theater in Hollywood I asked the *woman behind me six times* to *stop* warning Michael J. Fox to be careful in "Casualties of War."

After my sixth "shhhh" she said, "You shut up!" (I changed seats.)

So, why the noise?

Today's fans have grown accustomed to watching films on home videocassette players. *In the comfort of our own couches* we have learned to feel free to wonder aloud about an actress's choice of hairdo, to comment on a particularly outrageous plot twist or to get an update on what happened while we were on the phone.

Of course, if you miss a line at home you can rewind the tape and catch it the second time. Not so at the theater.

At the same time communal occasions have so faded from our society that perhaps the etiquette of group experience is disappearing.

Despite the emergence of the much heralded men's movement, we do not sit around campfires telling stories the way we did a few generations ago.

We are not used to the idea of keeping our thoughts to ourselves and some of us welcome the opportunity to say our piece in front of the group, even if the group isn't particularly eager to hear it.

This is not to say talking at the cinema is clearly wrong in a moral sense.

Certainly, some inept movies have been redeemed by audience participation. "The Rocky Horror Picture Show," that icon of the late 1970s, would have been nothing without its cult audience shouting the lines with rhythmic precision and tossing toast and rice at the *screen*.

I saw Costa-Gavras's dreary, relentless 1988 film "Betrayed" with an audience that remained polite and silent until a particularly stilted moment when Debra Winger, playing an undercover FBI agent, told her boss: "Look, Michael. Just forget it. I've had it."

A guy down the row from me yelled, "You're not the only one!"

Everyone cheered.

All of this has led to a clash of First Amendment rights. An argument can be made for the right to yell whatever you want at the screen. But don't I have the right to watch a movie undisturbed?

If I want to hear the subtle nuances of Arnold Schwarzenegger's dialogue, why should the burden be on me to *tell* that lady behind me to quiet down?

The film industry has had some success in the past with labeling films to let audiences know about their content.

How about categories to let us know what kind of audience to expect?

Theaters could label showings as "T" or "NT," (for Talking or No Talking) screenings, letting the audience know what sort of experience it's in for.

Sure, this system could be taken to extremes — say, "NCCW" (for No Crinkly Candy Wrappers) or "NBH" (for No Big Hair). But with any luck the only sound effect moviegoers would miss would be: "Shhhh."

Mr. Meyer, who writes on popular culture, contributed this to The New York Times.

Deadening Violence

VIOLENCE has always been a part of story-telling. But in today's entertainment media, such violence rarely is explained, rarely has emotional consequences, rarely has meaning. Thus, we can watch "Bambi" and be moved to tears by the death of a cartoon deer, whereas the slaughter of hundreds of bad guys — in film or in war — moves us not.

People are affected not only by what they see but by what they don't see. They don't see counterbalancing stories of what used to be called character. They don't see problems solved other than by violence. They rarely see stories of real people — the kind who know each other longer than two *minutes* before they jump into bed or kill with chain saws.

That television and films no longer demand that their audiences think. No empathy or understanding is required. Are the bad guys bad? O.K., kill 'em.

What can we do? We can work to reregulate television to ensure a basic level of public service programming, thoughtful political coverage and debate. We can insist on honest language for all acts of violence: War means killing individual human beings, not just "inflicting collateral damage." And we can say "Enough!" to gratuitous and exploitative mayhem calling itself entertainment. Even if the special effects are awesome.

— Carol Tavris, a social psychologist, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

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WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

Japan in Britain

The Japan Festival, billed as the greatest celebration of another country's culture ever put on in Britain, is under way, but will be opened officially Sept. 16 by Crown Prince Naruhito and Prince Charles. Theater includes "Falstaff," above, in the kyogen style (the comic form of Noh) and an exhibition of 12th century Kamakura sculpture, right, at the British Museum. The festival continues into January. ■

A Cultural Tremor in Britain

by Brenda Maddox

LONDON — Britain is braced for a major jolt to its cultural pysche. Starting on Monday, BBC Radio's daily Woman's Hour will go out at 10:30 in the morning instead of at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Since the time-shift was announced in November, the cries of rage and despair could hardly have been louder if Britain had decided to switch to driving on the right. Agonized listeners have deluged the BBC and letters to the editors' columns. Britain's national papers have given huge space to the move.

"If it ain't broke, don't fix it," pleaded an article in last Sunday's Observer, hoping in vain for a last-minute reprieve from Michael Green, controller of Radio 4. Among the list of notables whose day has pivoted around the early afternoon program is the American-born novelist Lucy Ellmann. She said, "I try to work until 2 P.M., then I wind down listening to the program, getting ready for the horrors to come," she said. "I won't listen anymore if they change it."

To those who know the program, the scale of the protest is not unjustified. Woman's Hour is a national institution broadcast on Oct. 7, 1946, to help women rebuild family life after the ravages of the war. Its first offerings were in the traditional mold: how to knit a stair carpet, how to de-slime your washcloth.

But swiftly, it headed into the territory it has made its own: emotions, anatomy, and sex, handling these (largely with an all-female staff) with the mix of intelligence, eloquence and wit that mark the BBC at its best.

In recent years the program has become sexually frank and fearless to an extent which some call feminist and others raunchy. Nothing, from vasectomies to vibrators, prostitution to prolapses, is beyond the bounds of its bright, brisk approach.

BUT Radio 4 listeners are an epistolary bunch, and Woman's Hour listeners especially so. If they are shocked, they say so, like the woman who wrote, "Dear Woman's Hour, Thirty years ago I tuned into your program and heard a word. I looked it up and was so disgusted that I vowed never to listen again. I switched on the other day, after all this time. And there was that word again." The word was lesbian.

She was lucky. She could have heard worse. The actress Emma Thomson recently drew a large response from listeners with her assertion on Woman's Hour that men fake orgasms as much as women do.

But the program's main theme is the changing roles of women. Astronauts or sheep farmers, any unusual career advance will be marked with a Woman's Hour interview. Any social issue affecting women will get a thorough airing: wages, welfare benefits, child abuse, medical research, the barriers to women entering Parliament. Such is the prestige of Woman's Hour as a platform that it has no difficulty in attracting guests of the top rank: Margaret Thatcher, Benazir Bhutto, Prince Andrew, Nancy Reagan, to name four.

BBC

Jenni Murray

The program does not confine its attention to the female. One recent item was on testicular cancer. Another invited responses from men to the question: Have you ever cried at work? One man, severely handicapped, wrote to the program to say that he had managed to father a child. He described his joy at being able to change his child's diaper, with his teeth. On what other program could a man say that? There is no Man's Hour.

And there's the reason for the change: One third of Woman's Hour listeners are now male.

When the program began 45 years ago there was no question that the early-afternoon listeners were housewives. The morning chores were done, lunch was cleared away, the baby put down for a nap. Women then had a quiet hour to themselves to relax — putting their feet up or, at least, doing the ironing.

All that changed. Mothers now go to work, while at home are many of both sexes: the self-employed, the unemployed and the retired. Also, a large part of the radio audience at any time of the day is not listening at home but in the car.

Faced with such unassailable demographics, Radio 4's Green felt the time had come for a sweeping shake-up in the station's traditional mix. The early-morning audience of 1 million to 2 million showed a sharp drop when the news and current affairs programs finished. A bright, topical magazine program might persuade them to stay tuned. So he repositioned Woman's Hour — and only after the tidal wave of protest, swelled by the tears of the Woman's Hour team, did he agree to keep the program's old name.

HE did not dare, nor wish to dare, to change the presenter, Jenni Murray. She has one of the finest broadcasting voices imaginable: clear, pleasant, authoritative. Listeners feel they know her personally. Although she has confessed that she felt her whole identity crumble when she was told of the move, she now bravely promises listeners that Woman's Hour will be even better in the morning.

The lineup designed to assist the transition is dazzling even by Woman's Hour standards — the Duchess of York, Katharine Hepburn, Germaine Greer and Glenn Close will be among the first guests; the new topics will include a week devoted to breast cancer, politicians' attitudes to nursery care and abortion, and the rights and roles of fathers.

But there is a risk. Some flowers cannot be transplanted. Morning may be as different from afternoon as night is from day: hectic instead of reflective. The magic ingredient that made Woman's Hour unique may turn out to have been not its sexual orientation but its time of day. Radio 4 has taken a big risk with the best perennial in the garden. ■

Brenda Maddox, the author of "Nora," is working on a biography of D. H. Lawrence.

Danny DeVito, Casting a Long Hollywood Shadow

by Avery Corman

LOS ANGELES — Danny DeVito is the new Robert Redford. In Hollywood, where you're only as big as the speed with which people return your calls, nobody calls back Danny DeVito "later."

A gag originated in the movie business describing Robert Redford's power. Now you can add a new player. "In Hollywood a good script is a script Danny DeVito likes, a bad script is a script Danny DeVito doesn't like, a script that needs work is a script Danny DeVito is thinking about."

Just consider the number of phone calls and the deal-making that went into the following lineup of movies, the accumulated Hollywood power implied: On Oct. 25, "Other People's Money" will be released starring Danny DeVito.

At Christmas "Jack the Bear" opens starring Danny DeVito. In the Batman sequel, the part of the Penguin is slated for Danny DeVito. Beginning production in January is "Hoffa," directed by Danny DeVito, starring Jack Nicholson as Jimmy Hoffa, with a part played by Danny DeVito.

In a season of films with such stars as Warren Beatty, Dustin Hoffman, Al Pacino and Michael Douglas, Danny DeVito from Asbury Park, New Jersey, may turn out to cast the longest shadow.

Recently in his office on the 20th Century-Fox lot, he talked about his career. The signature black-comedy image of Danny DeVito via his screen portrayals in "Ruthless People" and "Romancing the Stone" and his directing efforts, "Throw Momma From the Train" and "The War of the Roses," suddenly seems out of focus.

"Other People's Money" is an adaptation of the hit play by Jerry Sterner, comedic, satiric, but hardly black comedy. "Jack the Bear," based on a novel by Dan McCall, is being presented in studio publicity as "poignant." "Hoffa," about the legendary labor leader, doesn't seem to lend itself to dark laughs.

DANNY DeVITO feels "black comedy" is an inadequate label for his choices of material, that there has been a more basic element connecting his projects.

"Story is the most important thing. As soon as something comes along with the right story, and the characters you respond to, you're going to say yes. In the case of 'Other People's Money,' I don't totally understand business, how people would take companies, buy them, restructure them, a lot of people would be out of work.

"I thought that was a really interesting area in terms of story, character. Jerry Sterner wrote this character in the play; it's just brilliantly written, fun, complex."

"Jack the Bear," directed by Marshall Herskovitz, is the story of a single father raising two sons after the death of his wife, the father a host of a horror movie program on television.

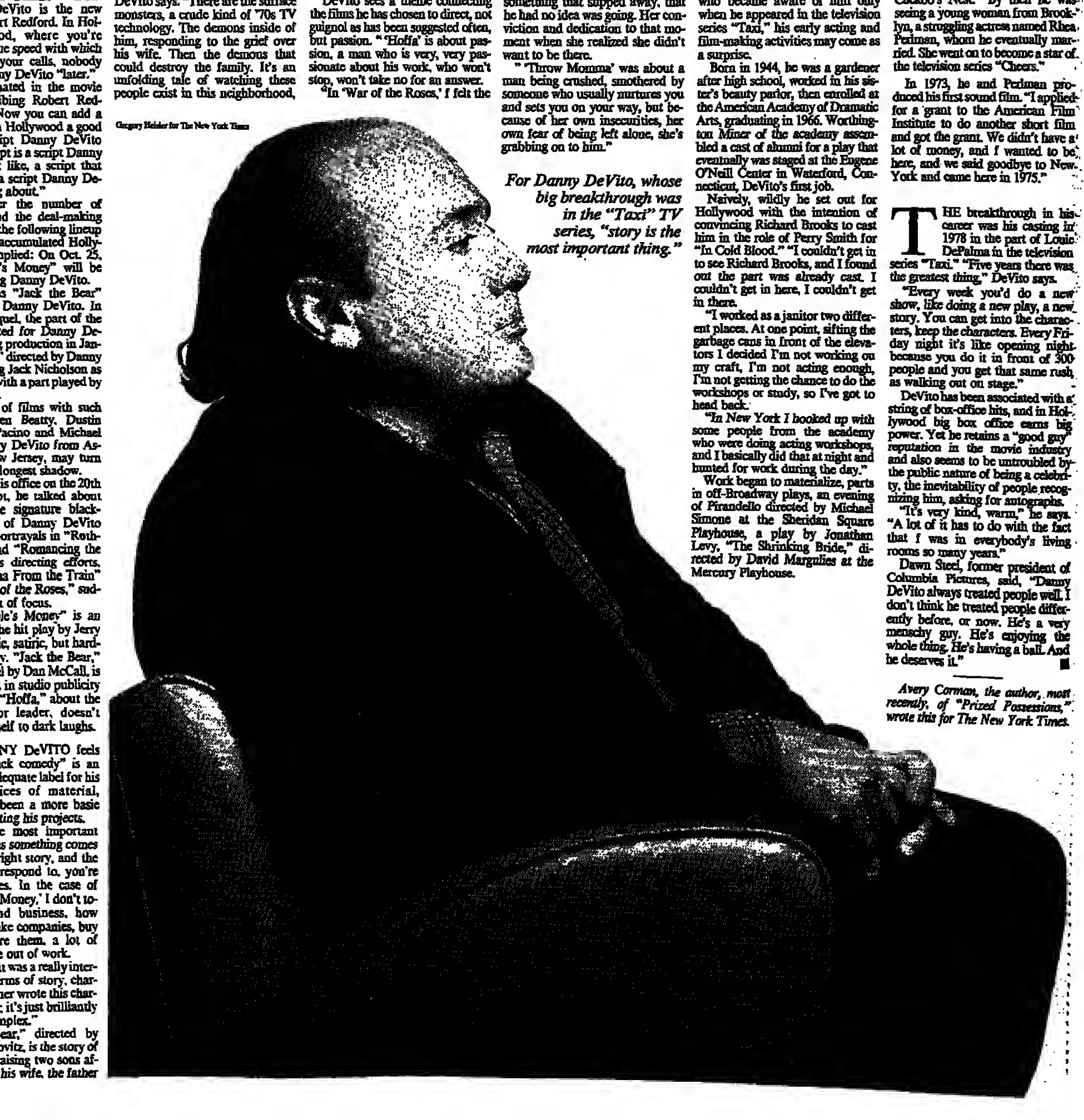
"I was moved by it emotionally," DeVito says. "There are the surface monsters, a crude kind of '70s TV technology. The demons inside of him, responding to the grief over his wife. Then the demons that could destroy the family. It's an unfolding tale of watching these people exist in this neighborhood, me and my two kids and seeing how the love they had held it all together."

DeVito sees a theme connecting the films he has chosen to direct, not guignol as has been suggested often, but passion. "'Hoffa' is about passion, a man who is very, very passionate about his work, who won't stop, won't take no for an answer.

"In 'War of the Roses,' I felt the same kind of passion coming out of Barbara's and Oliver's points of view. His passion to hold on to something that slipped away, that he had no idea was going. Her conviction and dedication to that moment when she realized she didn't want to be there.

"'Throw Momma' was about a man being crushed, smothered by someone who usually nurtures you and sets you on your way, but because of her own insecurities, her own fear of being left alone, she's grabbing on to him."

Gregory Heisler for The New York Times



For Danny DeVito, whose big breakthrough was in the "Taxi" TV series, "story is the most important thing."

The golden boy status Danny DeVito now enjoys has a classic Hollywood "back story." For those who became aware of him only when he appeared in the television series "Taxi," his early acting and film-making activities may come as a surprise.

Born in 1944, he was a gardener after high school, worked in his sister's beauty parlor, then enrolled at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, graduating in 1966. Worthington Miner of the academy assembled a cast of alumni for a play that eventually was staged at the Eugene O'Neill Center in Waterford, Connecticut, DeVito's first job.

Naively, wildly he set out for Hollywood with the intention of convincing Richard Brooks to cast him in the role of Perry Smith for "In Cold Blood." "I couldn't get in to see Richard Brooks, and I found out the part was already cast. I couldn't get in here, I couldn't get in there.

"I worked as a janitor two different places. At one point, sifting the garbage cans in front of the elevators I decided I'm not working on my craft, I'm not acting enough, I'm not getting the chance to do the workshops or study, so I've got to head back.

"In New York I hooked up with some people from the academy who were doing acting workshops, and I basically did that at night and hunted for work during the day."

Work began to materialize, parts in off-Broadway plays, an evening of Pirandello directed by Michael Simone at the Sheridan Square Playhouse, a play by Jonathan Levy, "The Shrinking Bride," directed by David Margulies at the Mercury Playhouse.

Next, DeVito was cast as Martini in the original pre-movie stage production of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." By then he was seeing a young woman from Brooklyn, a struggling actress named Rhea Perlman, whom he eventually married. She went on to become a star of the television series "Cheers."

In 1973, he and Perlman produced his first sound film. "I applied for a grant to the American Film Institute to do another short film and got the grant. We didn't have a lot of money, and I wanted to be here, and we said goodbye to New York and came here in 1975."

THE breakthrough in his career was his casting in 1978 in the part of Louie DePalma in the television series "Taxi." "Five years there was the greatest thing," DeVito says.

"Every week you'd do a new show, like doing a new play, a new story. You can get into the characters, keep the characters. Every Friday night it's like opening night because you do it in front of 300 people and you get that same rush as walking out on stage."

DeVito has been associated with a string of box-office hits, and in Hollywood big box office earns big power. Yet he retains a "good guy" reputation in the movie industry and also seems to be untroubled by the public nature of being a celebrity, the inevitability of people recognizing him, asking for autographs.

"It's very kind, warm," he says. "A lot of it has to do with the fact that I was in everybody's living rooms so many years."

Dawn Steel, former president of Columbia Pictures, said, "Danny DeVito always treated people well. I don't think he treated people differently before, or now. He's a very menschy guy. He's enjoying the whole thing. He's having a ball. And he deserves it." ■

Avery Corman, the author, most recently, of "Prized Possessions," wrote this for The New York Times.

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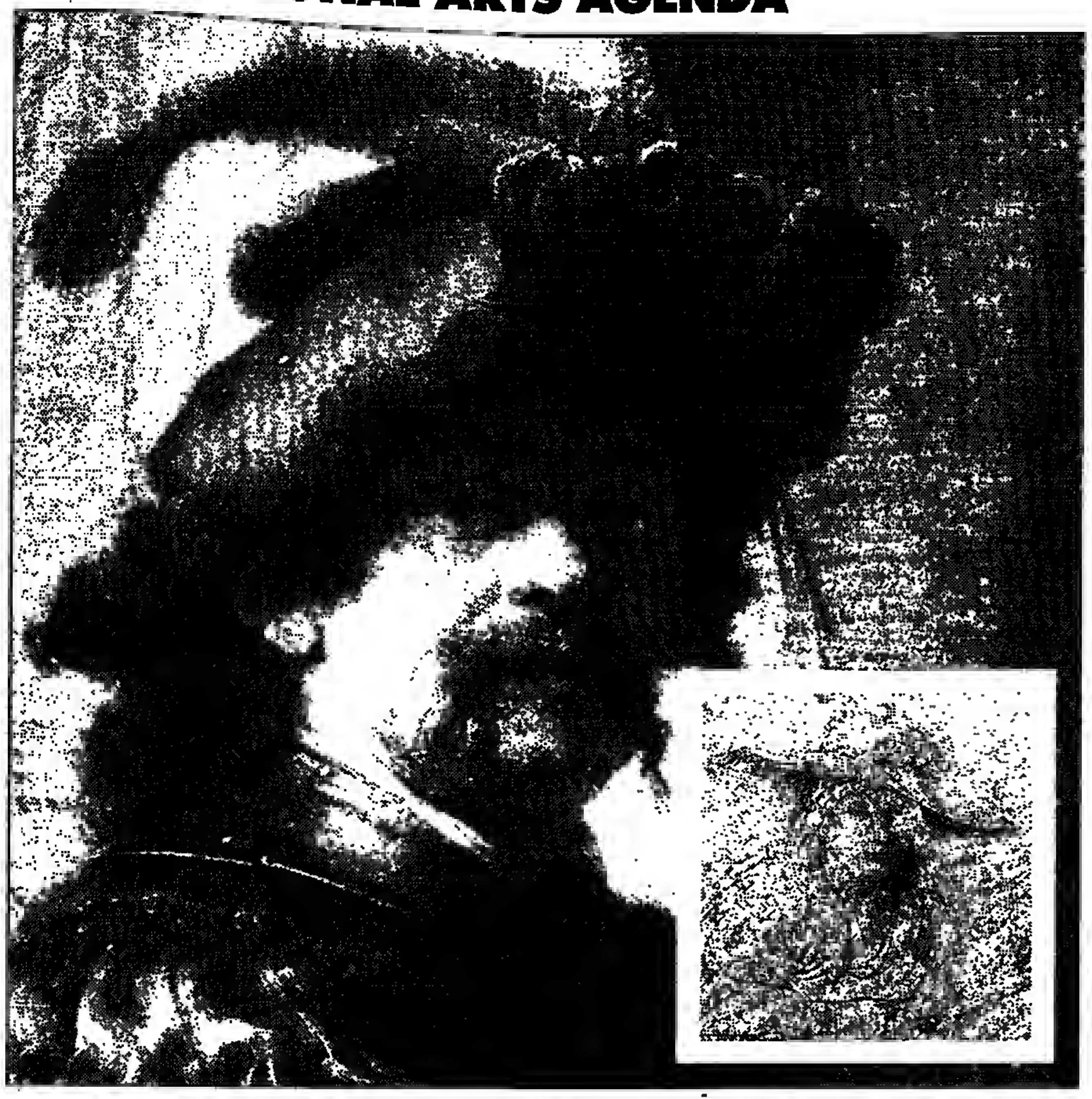
WEEKEND

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA



Rembrandt's "The Standard Bearer" (detail) and "Saskia in a Straw Hat" (inset), are two of the works in the major exhibition devoted to the artist and his pupils, now in Berlin and to be seen later in Amsterdam and London.

AUSTRIA

Vienna

KunstHaus (tel: 712.04.95). To Oct. 27: "Nightshadow Plants:" Exhibition of Jean Tinguely's mechanical sculptures.

BELGIUM

Ostend

Provincial Museum voor Moderne Kunst (tel: 50.81.18). To Oct. 14: "Cobra-Post-Cobra." Exhibition of the Cobra art movement, an off-shoot of the Surrealist movement, and the artistic development of its leading figures.

BRITAIN

Cardiff

National Museum of Wales (tel: 397.951). To Sept. 29: "The Celts in Wales:" An exhibition in the frame of "Celtica 1991," a year-long celebration of Wales's Celtic heritage, which includes festivals.

London

Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 588.9023). To Sept. 22: "Beyond Japan: A Photo Theatre:" Photographs, prints, graphics and videos present perspectives on an intensely westernized eastern culture.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 306.0055). To Sept. 29: "The Pursuit of Perfection:" Retrospective of society and show-business photographer Dorothy Wilding (1893-1976).

Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.0107). To Sept. 22: Exhibition of Cindy Sherman's self-portraits from 1977 to the present.

Salisbury

The King's House (tel: 323.883). To Sept. 21: This year's Festival theme is "A New World" and features music from and about the Americas.

FRANCE

Nancy

Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 83.37.65.01). To Sept. 23: The exhibition "Venetian Painting of the 17th and 18th Centuries" traces the important stylistic evolution in painting.

Paris

Galerie Gordon Pym et Fils (tel: 47.00.21.98). To Oct. 14: "Faith in Zero — 5 Preview Projects." Recent works by American artist Robert Longo. Also shown in 2 other galeries.

Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume (tel: 47.03.12.50). To Sept. 22: "Jean Dubuffet: The Last Years." The first exhibition in the newly renovated museum for contemporary art.

Pavillon des Arts (tel: 42.33.82.50). To Sept. 22: Works by Greek artist Mario Prassinos.

Perpignan

Festival International du Photo Reportage (tel: 68.35.97.79). To Sept. 22: Life magazine photographer Gordon Parks is featured in the international festival which takes place in 10 different sites in Perpignan.

Picardie Region

Festival des Cathédrales (tel: 23.20.28.82). To Oct. 5: The 4th Festival takes place over 4 weekends in various cathedrals. Swiss and German guest musicians perform Mendelssohn, Bach, Mozart and Haydn.

Saint-Paul-de-Vence

Fondation Maeght (tel: 93.32.81.63). To Sept. 22: Retrospective of Nicolas de Staël's paintings.

GERMANY

Berlin

Altes Museum (tel: 262.19.28). To Nov. 10: First international exhibition of Rembrandt van Rijn's work. Includes 46 major paintings, drawings (shown until Oct. 27), etchings and 31 works by his pupils.

Berliner Festwochen (tel: 254.89.250). To Sept. 29: The 41st Festival includes performances by the Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester, the Chamber Orchestra of Europe and the Alban Berg Quartett.

Cologne

Kölnisches Stadtmuseum (tel: 221.23.52). To Sept. 22: "Cologne's Carthusians of the 1500s" includes many original pieces as well as reconstructed altares and naves of the hermetic religious order.

Frankfurt

Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel: 13.40.400). To Sept. 29: The 10th Frankfurt Festival includes performances by the Junge Deutsche Philharmonie, Yo Yo Ma and the Nomos Quartett.

Ludwigsburg

Ludwigsburger Festspiele (tel: 94.96.10). To Sept. 29: International festival with opera, ballet, musicals, choir music and jazz.

HONG KONG

Hong Kong

Tsuen Wan Plaza (tel: 327.0942). To Sept. 16: Giant color photographs by Zhuang Xiao Ming of Buddhist sculpture at various remote monasteries and cave-temples in Shanxi Province, China. Show then travels to 3 sites in Hong Kong before going to Kyoto, Japan on Oct. 21.

ITALY

Asolo

Asolo Musica (tel: 950.150). To Sept. 22: The 13th International Chamber Music Festival celebrates the centenary of Prokofiev's birth.

Milan

Castello Sforzesco (tel: 72.00.21.28). To Sept. 23: Sculptures by Igor Mitoraj mix Classicism and Surrealism.

Rivoli

Castello di Rivoli (tel: 958.7258). To Sept. 27: "The Medusa's Gaze:" Group exhibition of contemporary European and American photography.

Rome

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51). To Sept. 30: Retrospective of 50 years of Toti Scialoja's abstract paintings.

MEXICO

Mexico City

Museo de Arte Contemporáneo Internacional Rufino Tamayo (tel: 286.58.39). To Oct. 5: "Robert Motherwell: From the Studio." Traveling retrospective of works by Motherwell.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Rijksmuseum (tel: 673.21.21). To Sept. 22: Fondation Custodia's collection of Indian miniatures includes examples of the most important schools of miniature painting from the 16th to the 19th century.

Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To Sept. 22: "Japan: Van Gogh's Utopia" examines the influences of Japanese prints and culture on van Gogh's work. Also, "The Album of an Anonymous Traveler 1880-94," a selection of photos taken in Japan by a Dutch traveller.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne

Musée de l'Art Brut (tel: 37.54.35). To Sept. 22: Works by Adolf Wölfli (1864-1930) done during the 35 years he spent in a Bern insane asylum.

Montreux

Montreux-Vevey Music Festival (tel: 963.54.50). To Sept. 25: The Dresden Staatskapelle and the La Scala Orchestra are featured in the 48th annual festival.

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles

Norton Simon Museum (tel: 449.6840). To Sept. 29: Photos by Atget are the focus of "Silent Cities: Atget and the Modern Urban Landscape."

New York

Museum of American Folk Art (tel: 581.2472). To Sept. 22: "Harry Lieberman: A Journey of Remembrance." Lieberman's paintings of his memories of the religious, cultural and social traditions that informed his life.

Washington

Anacostia Museum (tel: 357.2700). To Sept. 29: "Kaleidescope: African American Photography in Washington D.C." includes over 90 photographs.

Pop Music's Latest Star: The Remix Man

by Joe Brown

IT'S not the singer. And it's not the song either. More and more, it's the remix that makes a record a hit. And the remixers, those techno-whizzes who combine musical art with electronic science to create dance floor alchemy, are the latest stars in pop music.

A remix replay:

When head B-52 Fred Schneider released his self-titled solo album in 1985 it went nowhere — fast. But with the B-52's recent re-ascent Schneider's profile was on the rise too, and he decided to see how his baby would fly in 1991.

"Fred Schneider," by now, was six years old, ancient and obsolete in the speed-of-sound world of pop music. So Schneider handed the master tapes over to the remixer, Michael Vail Blum, who remixed "Keep It Together" for Madonna, for a sonic makeover. Released this past summer, the album climbed to No. 85 on the Billboard chart. Not a smash, but it didn't reach the top 200 the first time out.

The British rock bands Happy Mondays and Primal Scream handed over their shaggy, rambling rock tracks to the ace British remixer Paul Oakenfold and got back streamlined synth-and-soul opuses that were related to the originals in title only.

The influential German synthesizer outfit Kraftwerk, whose chilly, spare electronic rhythms inspired a generation of hip-hop beatmakers, recently readdressed its body of work in an album called "The Mix," which consists entirely of radical reworkings of familiar Kraft-works, from "Autobahn" to "Music Non Stop."

Artists and marketers have found that remixing can put a new spin on a greatest-hits package, give the artist a breather and provide the label something for Christmas-season sales. Since the Pet Shop Boys' success with their remix albums "Disco" and "Introspective," everyone from the Cure to Chaka Khan to New Kids on the Block has released a remix album.

To a remixer, everything old is new again. And everything new is new again too. Often before a record is even released, remixers revamp and return it in such an altered state that the artist might not recognize it.

> *To a remixer, everything old is new again. And everything new is new again too.*

A "mix" is the final recorded product after all the separate instrumental and vocal tracks — from eight to as many as 100 or more — are combined with instrumental balances and dynamics and special effects.

When the original mix is finished, an artist or producer often approaches a remixer and says, "Give us a remix that's 'house.'" Or "an extended R&B mix." Or "a new jack mix," or "a hip-hop Miami-style mix."

Depending on the remixer, it can be an entirely new production, with new instrumentation and new vocal arrangements, through sampling (electronic "borrowing" of a recorded sound) or calling the artist back in.

When a song becomes relatively popular, the professional remix services will make their own versions of it.

In the past decade, as dance music has evolved from alternative phenom to major-label success, formerly behind-the-scenes figures such as deejays, producers and remixers have become audio auteurs. Remixers Frankie Knuckles, Arthur Baker, Jellybean Benitez, Larry Levan, Steve (Silk) Hurley and Shep Pettibone are becoming the Spielbergs and Lucases of dance music.

"Most of these guys are deejays — it's almost a prerequisite," says Arthur Baker, the man mainstream rock stars such as the Rolling Stones and Bruce Springsteen turn to when they want a song remixed for a crossover dance hit. "These guys have huge record collections and a deep and wide musical knowledge. But most important, they're in the clubs, and they know what it takes to make the people scream."

Though remixers can help a track sizzle on the floor or burn up the charts, they rarely share in the resulting rewards.

"I think remixers now are analogous to what songwriters were in the '50s," says Richard Wolf, half of Wolf & Epic, the hot new kids on the remixing block. "A remixer can go in and do a remix of a record, but they get paid very little money, virtually nothing. The remix then goes on to become the video and the hit, to go on and sell millions of albums for the artist." ■

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CRITICS' CHOICE

Pop Art in the Academy

■ Jasper Johns's "Flags" and "Beer Cans," Andy Warhol's "Brillo Boxes" and "Marilyns," David Hockney's "I'm in the Mood for Love," Roy Lichtenstein's comic strip paintings and many of the other icons of Pop Art will be at the Royal Academy in London from Sept. 13 to Dec. 15, the first major survey of the field there in more than 20 years. The show includes 60 artists, as well as surveys of Pop in California and in Continental Europe.

Opera Returns to Paris

■ The Paris opera season opens with a flurry of new productions in different theaters. Donizetti's "La Favorite," which had its world premiere in 1840 at the Opéra, comes back to Paris in its original French version, this time at the Opéra Comique, in a new production seen first at the opera in Vichy, with Katherine Ciesinski in the title part and Arturo Tamayo conducting. Six performances are scheduled Sept. 20-Oct. 2. The Opéra Bastille reopens with Mozart, first a revival of "The Marriage of Figaro," followed closely by a new production of "Idomeneo" (premiere Sept. 25) conducted by Myung-Whun Chung, staged by Jean-Pierre Miquel and designed by Pancho Quilici and Françoise Darne. Thomas Moser, Inga Nielsen, Nuccia Focile and Donald Kaasch sing the principal roles. On Sept. 27 the Théâtre du Châtelet opens an opera-rich season with Berg's "Lulu," conducted by Jeffrey Tate, staged by Adolf Dresen and designed by Herbert Kapplmüller, with Patricia Wise in the title part and Brigitte Fassbaender, Wolfgang Schöne and Hans Hotter in other principal parts. The newly restored Théâtre Impérial in the château of Compiègne is being inaugurated Sept. 21 with a Saint-Saëns rarity, "Henry VIII," in a production staged by Pierre Jourdan. Even the Orchestre de Paris is into opera, opening its season Sept. 26, 28 and 29 with concert performances of Mozart's "La Finta Giardiniera" conducted by Semyon Bychkov.

Suk and Dvorak in Prague

■ Josef Suk, Czechoslovakia's leading violinist, also happens to be the great-grandson of Antonin Dvorak. To celebrate the composer's 150th birthday this month and rejoice in the country's liberated status, Suk will perform in four of eight Dvorak-Mozart concerts from Sept. 21 to 28 in Prague. Leading his Suk Chamber Orchestra, he will play the viola to the violin of Shlomo Mintz on Sept. 22 and violin with pianist David Golub on Sept. 23. He gives a violin recital Sept. 25 and appears as violist with the Kocian Quartet Sept. 27. Mischa Maisky is soloist in the Dvorak cello concerto with the Prague Symphony on Sept. 28. As a tangible sign of new liberties, Mintz and Maisky — both Soviet emigrants to Israel — are among musicians Suk was not allowed to perform with under the previous regime. *(Alan Levy)*

125 Years of Musicals

■ Mary Martin's sailor costume from "South Pacific" and George Gershwin's silent practice keyboard are among the more than 300 items on view in the exhibition "Broadway! 125 Years of Musical Theater," at the Museum of the City of New York until July 1993. The exhibition includes paintings, sculpture, posters, scripts, set models and memorabilia, from more than 75 musicals, from the first blockbuster musical hit, "The Black Crook," in 1866, to "The Phantom of the Opera." The museum is at Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street.

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1991

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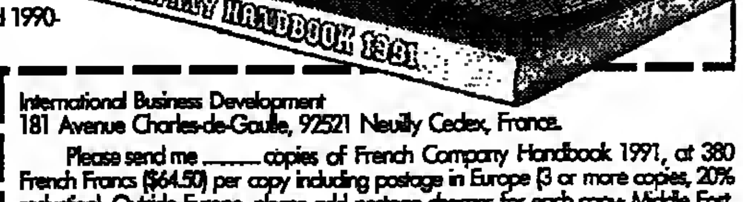

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
16⅞	9½	AAR	.45	3.1	17	97	16⅛	16	15⅞	+ ½
11¾	8¾	ACMIs	1.26	11.3	...	1889	11¼	11	11½	...
9⅝	7⅞	ACM Op	1.01a	10.8	...	204	9½	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
11	8⅝	ACM Sc	1.20	11.9	...	1484	10⅝	10½	10⅝	...
9¼	7⅝	ACMSp	1.01	11.2	...	357	9⅛	9	9	...
8⅝	6½	ACM M n	1.01	11.9	...	855	8½	8⅜	8½	...
12⅞	11¼	ACMMM	1.35	11.0	...	150	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
27¼	7⅜	ADT Adr	.32e	3.7	3	3212	8⅝	8½	8⅝	...
9⅝	8	ADT n		...	...	456	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	...
18⅝	11¼	AL Lab	.16	1.0	18	3614	16⅝	15	16⅝	+1
1⅞	1	AM Intl		...	...	277	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	...
12	6⅝	AM In pf	2.00	17.6	...	61	11½	11⅜	11⅜	...
11	8¾	AMEVSc	1.08	9.8	...	43	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
58⅝	39¾	AMR		...	...	3776	59⅜	58¼	58½	− ½
27¼	25	ANR pf	2.67	10.5	...	2	25½	25½	25½	− ⅛
25½	22¼	ANR pf	2.12	8.6	...	320	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
44¼	29¼	ARCOCh	2.50	7.0	16	368	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ¼
7⅜	1	ARX		...	...	58	1¼	1⅛	1¼	...
46	30¼	ASA	3.00	6.6	...	494	46	45¼	45½	− ⅛
55¾	37⅛	AbtLab	1.00	1.9	23	3990	54¼	53½	53⅝	− ½
14⅝	9⅞	AbtIlbi s	.30	2.6	...	35	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
6⅞	3⅜	AcmeE		...	...	46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	...
7½	4½	AcmeC	.40	6.5	36	62	6⅛	6	6⅛	...
40	22	Acuson		...	22	415	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ½
19⅛	14¼	AdaEx	1.72e	9.1	...	86	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ½
13¼	6⅞	Adobe		...	...	71	7	6⅞	7	...
20⅞	17½	Adob pf	2.40	12.6	...	71	19¼	19	19⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	14¼	Adob pf	1.64	11.3	...	142	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
16¼	5¾	AMD		...	...	1701	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
38⅞	13	AMD pf	3.00	6.6	...	55	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	...
5½	1⅞	Advest		...	...	97	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	21	AetnLf	2.76	8.2	7	3963	34½	33⅞	33¾	− ¼
10⅝	6¼	AffilPd	.24	2.9	47	455	8½	8¼	8⅜	...
20⅞	16½	Ahmons	.88	4.8	11	949	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	24½	Ahmon pf		...	...	355	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	...
13⅞	2⅝	Aileen		...	11	710	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
74⅝	42⅞	AirPrd	1.56	2.3	15	241	67½	67	67¼	− ⅛
38	13½	AirFrt	.30	1.1	19	530	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	11¼	Airgas		...	20	160	18⅝	18	18	− ¼
18½	10	Airlease	1.40	11.1	7	126	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
25½	21	AlaP pf	2.04e	8.5	...	78	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
10¼	9	AlaP dpf	.87	8.7	...	16	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛

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8⅝	4⅝	BrnF pf	.40	7.4	...	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
28⅝	19¾	BrwnGp	1.60	6.3	17	196	25⅝	25¼	25½	− ½
37½	19⅞	BrwnFr	.68	3.4	15	5435	20¼d	19⅝	19⅞	− ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Brnswk	.44	2.6	59	1743	13⅜	13	13	+ ⅛
28	11⅛	BrshWl	.72	4.7	21	391	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	− ⅛
27¾	22½	Buckeye	2.60	9.4	10	76	27½	27	27	− ⅜
13⅜	10⅛	BKInv	1.56	13.4	12	75	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	BurlCt		...	14	93	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ½
35⅝	22¼	BurlNth	1.20	3.8	...	1668	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8	BrlNo pf	.55	6.7	...	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
50⅛	37⅝	BrlRsc	.70	1.8	29	1210	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	− ¼
16	10½	BurnPP	1.36	9.1	51	44	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	...
2⅞	⅛	Buslnd		...	...	233	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
		C								
30⅞	14⅛	C&S Sovr	1.56	5.3	33	4210	29½	28⅞	29⅝	+ ½
27⅞	20½	CBI s	.48	1.5	22	343	33	32⅞	32⅞	...
188¾	150¼	CBS	1.00	.6	...	439	155¾	153¾	154⅞	+ ⅜
1½	¼	CCX		...	...	72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
9¼	5⅝	CDI		...	18	131	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	CF Inco	.16	16.0	...	61	1	1	1	...
56⅞	33¼	CIGNA	3.04	7.0	9	1741	44	42⅞	43½	+1
6⅝	3⅝	CIGHI	.78	13.0	...	720u	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	19⅝	CIPSCO	1.88	7.4	12	505	25⅝	25¼	25½	...
22	6⅝	CML s		...	19	745	25	24¼	25	+1
32	18½	CMS Eng	.48	2.6	...	2046	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
6¼	1⅝	CMS Enh		...	18	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
92½	49½	CNA Fn		...	12	52	85	84⅝	84⅞	...
11⅛	8½	CNAI	1.16a	10.7	...	16	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ½
93½	68½	CPC	2.20	2.4	18	791	90½	89⅞	90	+ ½
34⅝	23⅝	CPI	.56	3.8	13	300	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
9½	6¼	CRI IMI	1.05	11.5	10	663	9¼	9⅛	9½	− ⅛
13½	10⅞	CRI Liq	2.62e	22.5	...	176	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
16½	9⅝	CRSS	.12	.9	26	503	12⅞	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
52	28	CSX	1.00	2.8	13	1682	50⅛	49⅝	49⅞	− ⅛
28	16	CTS	.78	3.4	22	27	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	10⅝	CUC s		...	42	1443	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	+ 1⅛
7⅛	2½	CV REI	.50e	7.5	...	142	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	...
31⅝	21⅝	CblWre	.81e	2.7	18	585	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ½
52⅞	15⅞	Cablvsn		...	32	155	49	48½	49	+ ⅜
35⅝	25	Cabot	1.04b	2.6	16	35	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
18½	13⅛	CbtOG	.16	.9	44	223	17¼	17⅛	17¼	...
34⅞	13¼	Cadence		...	25	1106	19¼	15⅝	18⅝	− ¼
30⅝	10⅛	Caesar		...	15	1141s	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	18	Calder n		...	...	1995	18¼d	17⅞	18½	+ ½
8⅝	2⅛	CalFed	.04l	...	...	256	4⅛	4½	4⅛	...
30⅛	17⅝	Calgon	.16	.7	25	273	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	...
11	5¼	Callhn		...	...	205	7⅛	7	7	...
31⅛	17¼	Calmat	.64	3.0	22	567	21⅜	21½	21⅜	− ⅛
1¼	¼	Calton		...	...	130	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
1	¼	Cmp R g		...	...	302	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
87½	43¼	CampSp	1.16	1.6	24	1963	77¼	76	76½	− ⅝
20	14⅝	CdnPc g	.44	...	...	1708	16½	16⅝	17⅛	...
1¼	⅜	CanlCo		...	...	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
1	⅜	CnlCo pf	.32l	46.5	...	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
503½	380	CapClts	.20	.0	17	128	417⅞	416	410	−1
53⅝	20⅛	CapHld	1.20	2.6	16	307	47⅞	47⅛	47¼	− ⅛
83¼	69	CapH pf	7.10a	8.5	...	2u	83½	83½	83½	+ 1⅛
12½	11¼	Capstd	2.56	11.6	9	234	25	21¾	22	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
35⅛	20¼	FlNr pfA	3.10	9.3	...	25	33⅝	33½	33½	− ⅜
27⅝	25¾	FlNr pfB		...	...	375	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
25	15⅝	FleetEn	.88	3.0	21	538	30⅛	29⅝	29½	− ⅛
40⅝	28	Flemng	1.12	3.1	11	611	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	− ¼
57	35½	FlghtSf	.24	.6	19	1653	45⅝	42½	42½	− 1½
4½	⅞	FloatPt		...	...	270	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
51⅝	39½	FlaEC	.40	1.0	14	25	41⅝	41½	41⅝	...
43⅝	33½	FlaPro	2.74	6.6	12	535	41½	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅞	Flower	.68	4.5	21	224	15⅛	14⅝	15	...
54⅝	29	Fluor	.32	.7	12	1493	43⅝	43⅛	43½	+ ¼
27½	17¼	FooteC	1.20	4.7	12	12	25½	25⅜	25½	...
43	25	FordM	1.60	5.3	...	9448	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	− ⅛
16¼	12⅞	FtDear	1.24	8.1	...	43	17⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
34	17¼	FostWh	.54	1.9	25	557	28⅝	28	28¼	...
17⅜	14½	Foxmyr n		...	...	675	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ¼
10⅞	7¼	France	.62e	7.2	...	677	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	5¼	FrkMul	.99	11.2	...	50	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
8⅝	7	FrkPr	.47	10.4	...	256	8½	8⅜	8½	...
40⅝	22½	FrkRs	.46	1.3	16	392	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3	FrkUnv	.95	13.1	...	162	7⅜	7¼	7¼	...
17⅞	5	FdHolv s		...	19	8	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
31¼	13½	FMCG	1.35e	4.7	30	256	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
39⅛	30⅞	FrptMc	1.50a	4.1	22	492	36½	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
5½	6½	F44 PayT	.69e	14.9	5	137	4⅝	4½	4⅝	...
26¼	19¼	FMRP	2.40e	9.3	17	420	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	− ½
24¼	14⅝	Frtrlns	2.50t	10.1	10	61	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
11½	8⅞	FruTrl n		...	...	423	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
65⅛	41⅝	FundAm	.17c	...	14	212	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	− ⅛
10⅝	9	Fuqua	.36	3.3	...	348	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
7⅜	⅞	FurBsh n		...	...	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
6½	1⅝	FurB pf	.30l	...	...	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
14½	10⅞	FutGer	.28e	2.3	...	308	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
		G								
40⅛	17⅝	GATX	1.20	3.3	10	718	36	35⅝	35⅝	...
52	33¾	GATX pfA	3.87	7.9	...	12	49½	49	49¼	...
197½	125⅝	GEICO	2.28	1.2	14	1	189	189	189	− ⅛
2¼	⅞	GED		...	...	282	1	⅞	⅞	...
4¾	3⅛	GRC Int		...	9	43	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
11⅜	5⅞	GT Eur n	.14t	1.5	...	901	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅞	GTE	1.78	5.8	16	8269	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
87	67½	GTE pf	2.50	3.2	...	1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+3
31¼	26⅝	GTE pf	2.40	8.0	...	29	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	8¾	Gabell	1.18e	11.6	...	1176	15⅝	10¼	10⅛	− ⅛
28⅝	19⅛	Gallagr	.64	2.2	16	71	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Galoob		...	...	186	5⅛	5	5⅛	...
11⅛	7⅛	Galob pf	1.70	16.6	...	55	15⅛	10⅛	10⅛	...
6	2⅛	GalHou		...	11	127	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	...
47	29⅞	Gannett	1.24	3.1	18	3140	41⅝	39⅞	39⅞	−1
45⅛	11	Gap s	.32	.7	36	4934	42⅞	41⅝	43⅛	+ 1⅜
14¼	8	Gemll C	.19	1.6	...	175	12⅛	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	Gemll I	1.63e	12.1	...	104	17⅜	13½	13½	+ ½
11⅛	5	GenCrp	.00	5.5	8	687	11	10⅞	10⅞	...
20⅞	20⅛	Genentc		...	...	859	27⅝	25⅝	27½	+ 1¼
25¾	15⅝	GAInv	1.84e	7.4	...	146	25⅝	24⅞	25	...
24¼	16½	GCinm	.48	2.2	14	1593	12	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
24¼	14⅛	GCIn pf	.47e	2.2	...	4	21¼	21¾	31¼	− ¼
3½	1⅝	GnData		...	...	132	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
47⅛	19	GnDyn	1.00	2.6	25	603	41¼	40¼	41¼	+ ½
77⅞	50	GenEl	2.04	2.9	14	18814	70⅛	69⅛	69⅝	− ⅜
9¼	3⅞	GnHost	.36	4.3	28	1059	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅛	7¼	GnHous	.32	2.8	17	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	...
26½	37⅞	GnMill s	1.48	2.6	31	3365	61⅞	60⅜	61⅛	− ⅛
44⅝	30⅝	GnMotr	1.60	4.4	...	14079	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
30	40¼	GMot pf	3.75	7.7	...	10	49⅝	48½	48⅝	− ⅛
64	55	GMot pf	5.00	8.1	...	10	62	61⅝	61¾	+ ⅛
53¼	30	GM E	.44	1.3	23	1410	48½	48	48⅛	− ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
25⅜	27¼	IlPow pf	3.00e	8.3	...	60	36	36	36	+ 1⅛
45⅝	35½	IlPow pf	4.00	8.7	...	6	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	...
67	39¼	ITW	.80	1.4	19	460	63⅝	62⅛	63⅛	− 1⅛
117⅝	40	Imcera	1.00	1.0	25	824	102⅝	101¾	102⅛	−1
51	39	Imcer pf	4.00	7.9	...	1	50½	50½	50½	+1
17⅜	6⅛	ImpInd	.00	4.0	14	305	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
92⅛	59⅞	ICI	4.89e	5.4	17	221	91	90⅝	90⅞	+ ⅛
25	22⅛	INCO	1.00	3.1	16	1452	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	9⅞	India	.16e	1.1	...	173	15⅛	13	16	...
25½	21¼	IndlM pf	2.15	8.4	...	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
20	22⅝	IndlM pf	2.23	8.9	...	29	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
25½	20⅞	IndlEn	1.42	5.0	16	46	34⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
12½	8½	Indon n	.77e	7.9	...	156	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
53⅝	20½	IngerRd	1.32	2.7	17	905	49⅝	48⅝	48⅞	+ ¼
27⅝	17⅞	InldStl	.12l	...	...	404	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	− ¼
4⅝	7⅛	InspRs		...	...	5995	7⅛	6	6¼	− ⅜
⅜	⅛	Integra		...	...	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Integ pf		...	...	454	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Intelcal		...	7	211	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	− ⅛
1¼	½	Intlog		...	...	36	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
15⅛	4⅝	IntRFn		...	13	20	16½	14	14½	+ ½
21	16¼	ItcoSe	1.98	9.0	...	21	28⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅜
15¼	14½	Intcapln n		...	...	33	15	14⅝	14⅝	...
6½	7⅛	Intrlka		...	10	38	2¼	2⅛	3⅛	...
30	18⅛	IntAlu	1.00	4.0	17	56	25	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅛
139⅝	92	IBM	4.84	4.7	14	21944	104	102½	104	+ ⅞
87⅝	61¼	IntFlav	2.40	2.9	19	377	83½	81⅞	83⅝	+ 1⅛
29⅛	4½	IGame s		...	31	3491	20¼	25⅜	26¼	+ 2¼
31½	18⅛	IntMult s	.80	2.8	16	453	29⅝	28⅜	28⅝	...
76½	42⅝	IntPap	1.68	2.5	16	2572	60⅝	65⅝	66¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	18⅛	IntlRec		...	15	148	16½	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	4¼	IntRect		...	16	279	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
18	16	IntSpcl n		...	...	1176	15⅝	15	16	...
11⅛	6⅛	IT Crp		...	16	239	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	29⅛	IntpbGp	.84	1.6	19	1202	46⅝	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	IntJhn		...	...	48	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
32	23⅛	IntstPw	2.04	6.8	10	41	30⅛	30	30	...
38	24	InPw pr	2.28	8.5	...	z300	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	− ½
26⅛	15⅛	Intrlan		...	22	64	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
48½	28	Ionics		...	36	223	46	45⅝	46⅛	− ⅜
23¼	19	IowaIlG	1.71	6.9	11	454	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
30⅝	23½	Ipalco	1.88	6.3	17	442	29⅝	29½	29⅝	...
8⅝	6⅛	Irishln	.33e	6.3	...	189	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
12⅝	9¼	Italy	1.18e	11.8	...	589	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Itel		...	...	2530	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	...
45⅝	20⅛	Itel pf	3.37	7.8	...	6	43⅛	43	43	− ¼
		J-K								
9⅞	6	JHM LP	1.25e	13.5	9	50	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	...
12	12½	JWP		...	11	1535	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+ ⅜
10⅞	6¼	Jackpot	.32b	4.4	14	58	7⅛	7	7	...
30	8½	Jacobs s		...	33	307	26½	25	26⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Jakarta	.27e	3.9	...	99	7	7	7	...
29⅛	18½	JRiver	.60	2.8	39	4253	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
44⅛	32½	JRvr pf	3.38	8.4	...	30	40	40	40	...
45½	34⅝	JRvr pf	3.50	8.6	...	216	42¼	41⅛	41½	− ⅜
4⅛	1⅛	Jamswy		...	...	439	3⅛	3	3	− ½
15⅝	7⅝	JpOTC	.78e	6.6	...	355	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
50½	32½	JeffPl	1.68	3.4	10	794	50	49⅝	49⅝	− ⅛
25⅝	32½	JerC pf	2.18	8.3	...	10	25¼	22	25⅛	+ ½
100⅝	60⅛	JohnJn	1.40	1.8	25	5276	89⅞	88⅝	89⅝	+ 1⅛
35⅝	17⅛	JohnCn	1.20	3.8	15	882	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Johnln	.50e	5.3	...	7	9½	9⅝	9⅝	...
19⅛	13⅝	JonesA n		...	...	48	17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	24	Jostens	.80	2.3	22	594	35⅝	34	35⅝	+1
16⅝	11	KLM	1.02e	6.3	...	580	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
49½	23⅝	K mart	1.76	4.1	11	5695	43⅝	43⅛	43½	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
27½	17⅞	SvcCp	.56	2.1	19	377	25⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
13½	3	SvMer s		...	11	3009	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	− ⅛
25	28	Svcmst	1.92	6.0	11	275	21¾	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Shaw	.00	1.5	30	583	35	33⅝	34⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	2⅞	ShowNl		...	...	4280	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	− ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	Shelby	.24	2.8	24	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅜
20¾	47⅝	ShellTr	2.90e	5.3	12	201	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	15⅝	Shrwin s	.47	1.0	16	1221	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	...
15	9⅝	Shoney		...	20	245	17½	17¼	17⅝	− ½
11⅝	3	Showbt	.10	.9	41	385u	11⅝	11½	11½	...
23½	18⅝	SierPac	7.84	8.0	13	583	25	22⅞	23	+ ¼
13	7⅞	SonlAp		...	...	83	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	7¼	Signet	.40	1.6	22	215	22¼	21⅝	22	− ¼
47¼	15	SilcnGr		...	27	1487	42½	41⅝	41⅝	+ ¼
11¼	7⅝	Simpsn	.21e	2.1	...	117	10⅝	10	10	− ½
76	13½	Singer n		...	...	1821	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
13	5	SizelerP	1.00	8.9	16	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	12½	Sizzler	.16	1.1	15	406	14⅝	14½	14⅝	...

(Continued on Page 14)

Know More

Ultra-

Super

WALL STREET W

Asbestos Remov

Many Investors

By Barnaby J.

NEW YORK — The unexp

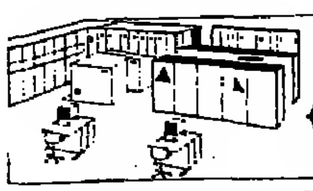
CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

INTEREST RATES

Know More
Ultra-High Speed Super Computer.

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
**
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1991



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WALL STREET WATCH

Asbestos Removal Leaves Many Investors Burned

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The unexpected profits plunge that sent investors scurrying to sell their shares of Browning-Ferris Industries recently was only the latest reminder of how tough it is to pick winners in the environmental field.

For all Browning-Ferris' problems, however, the focus by the company on solid-waste disposal and related recycling programs positions it in one of the more predictable growth segments in the waste-disposal business.

For persistent financial bloodshed in the environmental sector, it is still hard to match the asbestos-abatement business. Although asbestos-removal has grown from almost nothing into a multibillion-dollar industry during the last 10 years, many investors paid heavily for trying to ride the wave of growing profits.

Analysts say some winners may emerge from the shakeout.

Analysts say that the closest thing to a winner so far has been Brand Companies. Chemical Waste Management Inc. owns 55 percent of Brand, and is itself a publicly traded subsidiary of Waste Management Inc., the largest U.S. waste handler.

Chemical Waste Management itself has been particularly buffeted by the changing regulatory environment and the recession — which has meant less waste to be handled. Second-quarter earnings fell 28 percent to $31.4 million and its stock has been trading lately at about a point higher than its 52-week low of $16.75, although some analysts see a recovery in the long term.

Meanwhile, Brand has been trading near its 52-week high of $20.125, which it reached on Aug. 29. It closed at $20 Wednesday in over-the-counter trading, up 75 cents.

Analysts say Brand benefits from being the only nationwide asbestos-removal company and from its diverse operations like underwater demolition that account for about half its revenues.

OTHER THAN BRAND, *the asbestos sector has seen one* disappointment after another. Chempower Inc. went public in 1989 at $13 a share, rose as high as $19.50 that year, and closed in over-the-counter trading Wednesday at $3.875, up 12.5 cents.

The biggest disaster has probably been Control Resources Industries, which eventually left the asbestos-abatement business and now sells equipment to asbestos removers. It went public in 1985 at $5 a share, split 2 for 1 in 1986, and had a second offering in 1987 at $21.25 a share. After peaking at $24.50 in 1987, Control tumbled. It closed Wednesday in over-the-counter trading at $1.375, unchanged.

What went wrong? For one, asbestos companies could not realize reliable profit margins during the boom years because of competition from construction and demolition companies.

Then the industry suffered a double blow of recession and changing regulations. The recession led to the wide cancellation or delay of commercial building-renovation projects, a major source of asbestos-removal jobs.

At the same time, regulators began to accept the argument that there was little immediate danger in leaving asbestos in buildings if the insulation containing it was in good condition and unlikely to be disturbed. That led to the canceling of many removal projects.

"Clearly, it's been an industry in decline," said Stephen L. Schweich, an analyst at Alex. Brown & Sons who was one of many caught up in the optimism of the 1980s.

Has the decline reached the point where buying opportunities exist? Some analysts are cautiously positive on a few companies. Mr. Schweich has a buy rating on Brand. Richard M. Hanley at McDonald & Co. likes Chempower at prices up to $5.50.

Analysts say that some winners may emerge from the shakeout that is currently driving hundreds of companies out of asbestos abatement, but that picking them will always be tricky.

Mr. Schweich noted that "what's important to regulators and the public one day may not be the next."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 12

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.90	3.298	1.1272	0.3311	0.1505 *	—	5.469 *	1.2864	1.417 *	1.676	1.795 *
Brussels	34.8025	60.285	20.606	6.0515	2.7539 *	18.281	—	23.505	0.2607	30.61	32.895 *
Frankfurt	1.6900	2.925	—	0.2936	0.1335 *	0.8871	4.853 *	1.1407	1.2555 *	1.4867	1.593 *
London (a)	1.735	—	2.9235	9.9535	2,185.50	3.2942	60.28	2.5409	232.675	1.9807	183.76
Madrid	106.070	183.627	62.794	18.445	8.380 *	55.704	3.0469	71.45	78.991 *	93.272	—
Milan	1,264.05	2,190.10	748.87	219.97	—	664.31	36.336	854.35	9.407	1,112.59	11.929
New York (b)	—	1.732 a	1.686	5.726	1,262.00	1.8973	34.715	1.4766	134.10	1.1373	106.80
Paris	5.752	9.958	3.4043	—	0.4546 *	3.0202	0.1652	3.8859	4.277 *	5.0575	5.424 *
Tokyo	134.25	233.37	79.74	23.45	0.1066	70.77	3.8876	91.55	—	118.21	1.2767
Toronto	1.1369	1.9747	0.6763	0.1985	0.902 *	0.5990	3.277 *	0.7718	0.8476 *	—	1.072 *
Zurich	1.4795	2.5632	0.8763	0.2578	0.1171 *	0.778	4.2576 *	—	1.1010 *	1.2018	1.390 *
1 ECU	1.2131	0.7006	2.0490	6.9766	1,530.85	2.3081	42.224	1.776	163.125	1.3877	128.683
1 SDR	1.3555	0.7832	2.2912	7.797	1,715.95	2.5813	47.1924	2.0007	182.182	1.5395	143.791

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9940.0	Greek drac.	187.55	Mex. peso	3044.01	S. Afr. rand	2.8631
Austral. $	1.2658	Hong Kong $	7.751	N. Zealand $	1.7153	Soviet ruble*	0.5907
Austr. schil.	12.22	Indian rupee	25.70	Norw. krone	6.64	Swed. krona	6.1795
Brazil cruz.	423.10	Indo. rupiah	1964.00	Phil. peso	26.25	Taiwan $	26.29
Chinese yuan*	5.3728	Irish £	0.6337	Port. escudo	144.57	Thai baht	25.60
Danish krone	6.552	Israeli shek.	2.265	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Turkish lira	4701.45
Egypt. pound	3.3078	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2908	Sing. $	1.7008	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	4.226	Malay. ring.	2.779	S. Kor. won	740.10	Venez. boliv.	59.38

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7267	1.7199	1.7143	Canadian dollar	1.1394	1.1420	1.1447
Deutsche mark	1.6905	1.6962	1.7009	Japanese yen	134.58	134.62	134.71
Swiss franc	1.4801	1.4833	1.4863				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 12

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 9/16-5 11/16	9 3/16-9 5/16	8-8⅛	10⅜-10½	9 3/16-9⅜	7-7⅛	9 9/16-9 11/16	7 5/16
2 months	5 9/16-5 11/16	9 3/16-9 5/16	8-8⅛	10⅜-10½	9⅛-9¼	6¾-6⅞	9 9/16-9 11/16	7 5/16
3 months	5 9/16-5 11/16	9⅛-9¼	8-8⅛	10-10⅛	9 1/16-9⅛	6 11/16-6 13/16	9 9/16-9 11/16	7⅜
6 months	5 9/16-5 11/16	9¼-9⅜	7 15/16-8 1/16	10-10⅛	9⅛-9¼	6⅝-6¾	9 9/16-9 11/16	7 5/16
1 year	5 13/16-5 15/16	9¼-9⅜	7¾-7⅞	9 15/16-10 1/16	9 3/16-9½	6½-6⅝	9 9/16-9 11/16	7¼

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Sept. 12

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds	5½	5 7/16
Com paper 90-179 days	5½	5⅝
3-month Treasury bills	5.16	5.23
6-month Treasury bills	5.19	5¼
1-year Treasury bills	5.21	5.28
30-year Treasury bond	7.93	8.02
3-month CD's	5.20	5.30
6-month CD's	5.20	5.25
Japan		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Call money	6 21/32	6 15/16
1-month interbank	6 29/32	6 13/16
3-month interbank	6 25/32	N.Q.
Germany		
Discount rate	7½	7½
Lombard rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	9.05	9.10
1-month interbank	9.10	9.10
3-month interbank	9.20	9.20
6-month interbank	9.35	9.35
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	10⅝	10⅝
3-month interbank	10 3/16	10 3/16
6-month interbank	10⅛	10¼
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9.00	9⅛
1-month interbank	9⅛	9⅛
3-month interbank	9¼	9 5/16
6-month interbank	9 5/16	9 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Sept. 12

1 month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16
2 months	5 9/16 - 5 11/16
3 months	5½ - 5⅝
6 months	5⅝ - 5¾
1 year	5⅞ - 6

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Sept. 12

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 5.35
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.462
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Sept. 12

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	n.a.	345.55	— 2.40
Luxembourg	345.50	—	— 2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	346.34	346.07	— 1.31
Zurich	345.25	345.95	+ 0.50
London	345.45	346.10	+ 0.85
New York	—	344.25	— 0.90

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

U.S. Puts Focus on EC Trade

Airbus Complaint Is Taken Further

Reuters

GENEVA — The United States has taken its argument with the European Community over subsidies on Airbus airliners one step further with a request for conciliation from the world trade body GATT, sources said Thursday.

Washington asked for conciliation — the last step before it can ask for a dispute panel ruling — three weeks after formal consultations with the Community failed to resolve the Airbus argument.

Washington charges that big subsidies on the airliners enable the four-nation Airbus consortium to take market share from its U.S. rivals, Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. The GATT Subsidies Committee is expected to meet Sept. 26 on the U.S. complaint.

The dispute advanced through GATT mechanisms even as top U.S. trade officials arrived in Angers, France, for a key meeting with their counterparts from 14 other nations. The meeting, which begins Friday morning, is expected to be dominated by calls for food aid for the Soviet Union and trade concessions for Eastern Europe.

Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, and President François Mitterrand of France have proposed that EC aid be used to buy food from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary that would be exported to the Soviet Union.

Last week Paris blocked a package of EC trade concessions to those three Eastern European countries on the grounds it would disrupt the EC meat market and hurt French farmers.

Farmers are also watching a U.S.-EC trade dispute on corn gluten. *The United States has requested* formal consultations with the European Community on corn gluten as a first step toward asking for a GATT dispute panel if necessary, a U.S. official said on Thursday.

Pure corn gluten — used to feed livestock — is allowed to enter the EC duty free, but if it has any other ingredients or impurities it attracts duties that double its price and make it uneconomical to import.

The United States, which exported 5.4 million metric tons in 1990, says the corn gluten is "pure and simple" with only traces of other substances. It says some EC nations are applying new tests and standards to impose duties.

The EC Commission says imports are undercutting the market for EC-grown cereals.

For IBM, Mainframes Drive the Market

By Evelyn Richards
Washington Post Service

SAN JOSE — Paul Pavloff is the kind of customer who can make International Business Machines Corp. wince.

Three years ago, the senior director of information resources at Georgia-Pacific Corp. in Atlanta began to wean his company away from mainframe computers, the huge computing machines that have long been the electronic nerve center of giant corporations.

Now the record-keeping and number-crunching chores that keep the forest-products concern humming are handled more efficiently by dozens of smaller, less expensive minicomputers. Early this year Georgia Pacific's largest multimillion-dollar IBM mainframe was sent, literally, to the scrap heap.

On Wednesday, with a blitz of new product announcements in San Jose and in New York, IBM launched its latest campaign to convince corporate computer buyers that the mainframe is not only still alive, but kicking. The company, based in Armonk, New York, filled out a line of mainframes it introduced a year ago by announcing new computers, disk drives to store data, software and assorted other products and services to keep customers hooked on big computers.

Usually sequestered in rooms kept chilly to protect equipment from overheating, and attended to by technicians who spend their days poring over long printouts of numbers, mainframes remain the hidden workhorse of the information society. Chances are that every time you withdraw cash from an automated teller machine, make an airline reservation or complain about your insurance premium, a mainframe is put to work.

IBM, facing a huge drop in annual profits and its first decline in revenue in four decades, is trying hard to protect its mainframe turf because sales of mainframes and the associated equipment, software and maintenance services account for nearly half of its annual sales and gross profits.

"This is IBM's bread-and-butter business," said Stephen Cohen, an analyst with SoundView Financial Group in Connecticut. Indeed, while competitors have created fortunes and spawned whole new industries by making personal computers and desktop workstations, Big Blue still garners more gross profit from selling a mainframe than any other product except software, according to estimates by the Wall Street firm Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

At American Airlines' Sabre reservations system, IBM mainframes are the business. On a heavy day last April, thousands of travel agents hooked to the system over long-distance telephone lines lodged enough inquiries to generate an average of 2,768 messages each second to Sabre's 13 mainframes housed in an underground vault in Tulsa.

Sabre's collection of mainframes and disk drives juggles 45 million fares and 857,345 potential routes between pairs of cities. All together, the system stores 1,652 billion bytes — roughly 800 million double-spaced typed pages — of information about passengers, fares and schedules.

No PC, workstation or minicomputer could begin to handle such a burden of transactions, which would seem to assure mainframes — and IBM — a key role in the future of data processing.

Analysts expect that IBM factories will run nonstop between now and the end of the year turning out the new line of mainframes that will sell for prices ranging from $70,500 to $22.8 million.

The sales not only would perk up the fortunes of the world's largest computer company but could also help it regain market share lost in recent years to two Japanese-backed, California-based competitors — Amdahl Corp. and Hitachi Data Systems Corp. — whose mainframes mimic IBM's but sell for less.

Amdahl's largest shareholder is Fujitsu Ltd., while Hitachi Data is owned by Hitachi Ltd. and General Motors Corp.

Yet even as it tries to bolster its mainframe business, IBM cannot ignore the increasing tendency among users to shun large computers. Growth in the mainframe market has averaged less than 10 percent in recent years, while desktop workstations and PCs have sprinted ahead at well over 20 percent annually. Buyers still spend more than $30 billion a year on mainframe computers and equipment, but that has been eclipsed by purchases of PCs and workstations, the speedy desktop machines that are quickly moving beyond scientific labs into businesses.

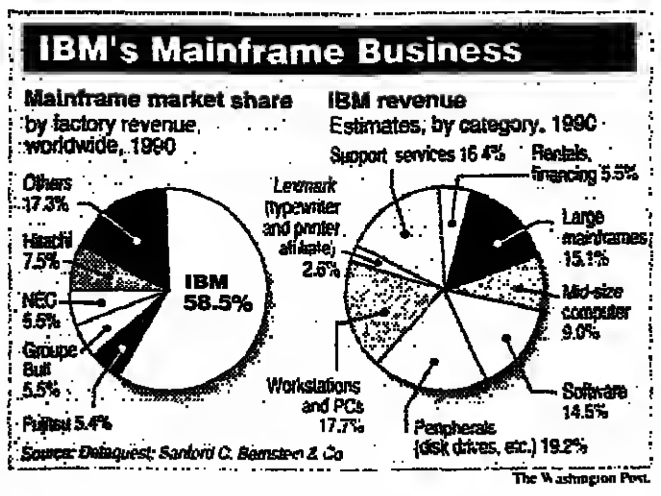
A survey in January of large corporate computer customers by the Yankee Group, a Massachusetts computer consulting firm, found users relying on mainframes for only 70 percent of their computing activities, compared with 82 percent five years ago. The dependence is expected to shrink further, to 55 percent, by 1995.

Cost savings, flexibility and the ability to give users more control explain the trends known in the industry as "downsizing" and "distributing computing."

Georgia-Pacific's Mr. Pavloff finds it considerably more efficient to operate more than 30 minicom-

See COMPUTER, Page 14

IBM's Mainframe Business



Source: Dataquest; Sanford C. Bernstein & Co

The Washington Post

Price Data Add to Hopes for Rate Cut

Producer Figures Show Inflation Is Curbed in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Wholesale prices in the United States rose a modest 0.2 percent in August, signaling that inflation is under control and raising prospects for lower interest rates, experts said.

Also welcome was the Labor Department's report Thursday that the number of Americans applying for the first time for unemployment insurance benefits fell slightly in the final week in August, although economists do not foresee any dramatic improvement soon.

The increase in wholesale prices announced Thursday by the Labor Department followed two successive months of decline — down 0.2 percent in July after falling 0.3 percent in June.

The wholesale prices data sent stocks sharply higher Thursday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 4.47 to 2,987.03 Wednesday, was up 20.80 to 3,007.83, ending back above the psychologically significant 3,000 mark. Volume was about 160.3 million at the close, compared with 147.9 million Wednesday. Advancing issues outpaced decliners by a 3-2 margin.

"There's a growing feeling that if tomorrow's CPI number confirms the noninflationary trend, the expectation will be very strong that the Fed will lower interest rates," said Trude Latimer, market analyst with Jesup, Josephthal & Co., referring to the release scheduled Friday of the Consumer Price Index, which will show the level of inflation in retail prices.

For the first eight months of the year, wholesale prices have fallen at an annual rate of 1.1 percent compared with a 5.6 percent jump last year.

Another positive sign was that the rise was just 0.2 percent — the same as in July — even excluding energy and food. Experts say calculations without the volatile food and energy categories give a truer picture of inflationary pressures.

The figures were better than expected. *Analysts had generally predicted that wholesale prices would*

See PRICES, Page 12

EC's Divisions Hurt Clout With Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan is unlikely to make trade concessions to the European Community despite a widening trade surplus because of the EC members' political divisions, European diplomats said on Thursday.

"In Europe, this remains an economic but not a political problem," one diplomat said. "The member states are divided. It is difficult to get a unified strategy. Japan is a master at playing off the members against one another."

Trade figures announced by the Finance Ministry on Wednesday showed Japan's surplus with the EC had risen to $18.03 billion in the first eight months of the year from $10.76 billion in the same period in 1990.

Japanese exports to the EC rose 14 percent to $39.32 billion, while imports fell 10 percent to $21.29 billion.

The collapse of Japan's bubble economy has led to a sharp fall in imports of European paintings, fashion goods, spirits, luxury cars and other high-quality products that accounted for much of the EC's improved export performance in 1990.

Japanese exports to Europe have continued to grow, meanwhile, with a wider range of goods including office machinery, cars and audio equipment. Demand is especially strong in the former East Germany, with its hunger for up-to-date, high-technology goods.

August was the 10th consecutive month that Japan's chronic surplus with the Community has increased. If the trend continues, its overall surplus with the EC for all of 1991 is likely to hit $30 billion, compared with $19 billion for 1990.

Japan, though, shows no sign of making concessions on long-standing EC demands for lower tariffs and better market access for products ranging from processed food, leather goods and fish to planes, satellites and telecommunications.

An official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said tariffs on processed food, leather and fish should be discussed during the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rather than bilaterally.

"I do not think the European Commission itself is pressing Japan so much because of the surplus," he said.

Tokyo has watched with pleasure as other European leaders failed to take up French Premier Edith Cresson's strong criticisms of its trading policies.

The French Industry Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn adopted a more moderate tone during a visit to Japan earlier this month.

He stressed that Japanese investment was welcome in France and, while Japan should take steps to cut its trade surplus with France, French companies also had a responsibility.

A second European diplomat said that, in the fierce competition for Japanese investment, most EC members did not want to alienate Japan, a step that they knew would only drive its investment to other Community countries.

"France may pay a high price for Cresson's rhetoric," he said. "The investment will go elsewhere and the goods will be able to enter the French market. Maybe the British have the right approach to Japan — if you can't beat them, join them."

First of America Strikes Deal for Bank in Detroit

Reuters

DETROIT — First of America Bank Corp. said Thursday that it would acquire Security Bancorp Inc. in a transaction valued at $550 million that would make Michigan-based First of America one of the 35 largest banks in the United States.

First of America, with headquarters in Kalamazoo, said the deal called for each common share of Security to be exchanged tax-free for 1.2857 shares of First of America common stock.

Security Bancorp, a bank holding company with $2.8 billion in assets, operates 79 offices in Detroit.

First of America said the merger would create a financial institution with $19.1 billion in assets and $17.1 billion in deposits.

The Beat Goes On: EC and Japan Escalate Their Dispute on Car Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The dispute between Japan and the European Community over car imports in Europe escalated Thursday on the sidelines of the Frankfurt Motor Show.

As a senior EC official defended the Community's intent to limit Japanese imports, Japanese auto officials continued to deny that any accord had been reached on restricting Japanese production in Europe.

Martin Bangemann, EC internal market commissioner, defended the EC's agreement with Japan to limit car imports through 1999 as "a decisive contribution" to liberalizing the EC car market.

On Wednesday, Yutaka Kume, president of Nissan Motor Co., said the recent agreement between the EC Commission and Japan did not include a restriction on production by Japanese-owned plants in Europe.

Mr. Kume, who is also head of the Japanese JAMA manufacturers' association, told a conference on the automobile industry that output from the "transplant" factories would be determined only by European demand.

But Thursday at a new Nissan technology center in Mont St. Guibert, Belgium, Mr. Kume said Nissan had no intention of competing "aggressively" with European carmakers.

"Nissan wants to stay in Europe in the long term. There is an obvious need to be competitive but it is also very important to cooperate. Nissan has no intention to compete aggressively," Mr. Kume said.

Also striking a conciliatory note, Junji Numata, chairman of Toyota Motor Corp.'s British unit, estimated output from Japanese factories in Europe would reach only about 800,000 by 2000.

This would be well short of the reported agreed ceiling of 1.2 million, which he said was merely an assumption about the market by the end of the century.

The Japanese oppose limits within the EC on sales of transplants, while EC producers fear being left too exposed to Japanese competition.

The pact, details of which have not been fully made public, reportedly freezes Japanese car imports to the EC at 1.2 million vehicles a year and provides for growth in transplants to about 1.2 million by 1999, from 260,000 this year.

Mr. Bangemann said that without the agreement, EC governments would have likely blocked the opening of national car markets under the 1992 EC single market program.

He also said the pact will enhance EC carmakers' performance and help them prepare for the single market. "Competitiveness is

See CARS, Page 12

British Jobless Rate Rises

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Recession drove British unemployment up in August for the 17th straight month, according to official figures released Thursday.

The Department of Employment said joblessness rose by a provisional, seasonally adjusted 59,200 to 2.43 million. That represents 8.5 percent of the work force, up from 8.3 percent in July.

The rise, though in line with analysts' expectations, was a potential embarrassment for Prime Minister John Major's Conservative government, which has pointed to various forecasts as evidence that the recession was bottoming out in Britain.

Employment Secretary Michael Howard said that the increase was the second smallest since January, and that the average monthly increase over the three months to August was nearly 30 percent lower than for the previous three months.

(Reuters, AFP)

Siemens Nixdorf Expected to Post Loss

Agence France-Presse

DUSSELDORF — The German computer group *Siemens Nixdorf is expected to announce a loss of* 1 billion Deutsche marks ($588 million) for the year ending Sept. 31, a magazine reported Thursday.

Europe's largest computer group refused to comment on the report in the latest issue of Wirtschaftswoche, an economic weekly, due out Friday. But it said that the restructuring costs of Siemens and Nixdorf's computer activities since their merger last year were "of the same order" as those given by the magazine.

Siemens Nixdorf Informationssystem was founded last October with the merger of the computer activities of Siemens and Nixdorf's operation.

Nixdorf alone had made a loss of 1 billion DM in 1989 and 800 million DM in January-September of 1990, before the merger.

Sales of the group to September are expected to fall 11 percent from the year earlier, to 8 billion DM, the Wirtschaftswoche report said.

Citing unnamed Siemens Nixdorf sources, the report said the company attributed the loss in part to old Nixdorf debts, which were assumed when Siemens bought the troubled computer firm in 1990.

Other costs stemmed from past Nixdorf orders and employee benefits packages, the report said.

The company had said initially that it expected to show a profit in its first year, but has since indicated that this was overambitious given the crisis in the computer market.

Wirtschaftswoche said that the balance sheet for this year could show a loss of less than 1 billion DM, thanks to the sale of property in Frankfurt and Berlin, but the group would show an operating loss of 500 million DM, not to mention the costs of restructuring.

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The undersigned announces that as from September 18, 1991 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Amsterdam, div. cp. no. 42 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 9,09 per CDR, repr. 100 shs. and with Dfls. 90,90 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs. (div. per rec-date 31.03.91, gross Yen 7,5 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 112,50- = Dfls. 1,61 per CDR, repr. 100 shs., Yen 1.125,- = Dfls. 16,10 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = Yen 150,- = Dfls. 2,15 per CDR, repr. 100 shs., Yen 1.500,- = Dfls. 21,50 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., will be deducted. After 30.09.91 the dividend will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 8,55; Dfls. 85,50 resp., resp. 100 and 1.000 shs., in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

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Amsterdam, 10 September, 1991.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Meeting of the Board of Directors of Fidelity International Investment Management (Luxembourg) SA held on 29th August 1991, it was decided to pay a dividend of U.S. $0,159 (cents) per share on or after September 25, 1991 to shareholders of record on September 6, 1991.

FIDELITY NEW EUROPE FUND
FONDS COMMUN DE PLACEMENT
33, BOULEVARD PRINCE HENRI
B.P.403 L-2014 LUXEMBOURG

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Meeting of the Board of Directors of Fidelity International Investment Management (Luxembourg) SA held on 29th August 1991, it was decided to pay a dividend of U.S. $0.05 (cents) per share on or after September 25, 1991 to shareholders of record on September 6, 1991.

FIDELITY DISCOVERY FUND
SOCIÉTÉ D'INVESTISSEMENT À CAPITAL VARIABLE
33, BOULEVARD PRINCE HENRI
B.P.403 L-2014 LUXEMBOURG

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on September 4, 1991, it was decided to pay a dividend of U.S. $0.05 (cents) per share on or after September 27, 1991 to shareholders of record on September 4, 1991 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon 7.

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MARKET DIARY

Dollar Marks Time Waiting for the Fed

Foreign Exchange

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed little changed from opening levels Thursday, as dealers await Friday's U.S. consumer price and retail sales data and the Federal Reserve's reaction to them.

The dollar moved little on U.S. economic data released Thursday. "There was really no new information today. Speculators are buying dollars if they sense the market is short, and selling if they sense it is long," said David Gilmore, analyst at MCM Currencywatch.

The dollar ended at 1.686 Deutsche marks and 134.1 yen, down from 1.685 DM and 134.75 yen on Wednesday. The dollar also closed at 1.4768 Swiss francs and 5.736 French francs, down from 1.4787 and 5.7435. The British pound slipped to $1.732 from $1.734.

Producer prices rose 0.2 percent in August, slightly less than economists' average forecast of a 0.3 percent gain. First-time jobless claims fell a seasonally adjusted 1,000 to 420,000 in the week ended Aug. 31.

Traders and analysts viewed the figures as giving the Fed room to ease monetary policy again. And most of the market looks for the Fed to cut interest rates Friday or Monday, said Stephen Jury, chief dealer at Chemical Bank.

The Fed is expected to cut the discount rate by 0.5 point, to 5 percent, and its federal funds rate target by 0.25 point, to 5.25 percent.

Analysts on average predicted the August data would reveal that consumer prices rose 0.3 percent and retail sales fell 0.2 percent.

In London, the dollar was quoted at 1.6875 DM, down from 1.6965 DM on Wednesday. The dollar fell to 134.25 yen from 134.85 yen, to 1.4790 Swiss francs from 1.4892, and to 5.7525 French francs from 5.775. The British pound rose to $1.7350 from $1.7285.

PRICES: *Market Cheered by Data*

N.Y. Stocks

(Continued from first finance page)

rise 0.3 percent in August with or without the food and energy categories.

Inflation was expected to remain moderate during the coming months, although prices were not expected to decline as they did in the beginning of the year, experts said.

For 1991, analysts expect only a 1.5 percent increase in wholesale prices, and a 3.5 percent rise in retail prices, compared with 6.1 percent last year. That would be the best performance on the inflation front in the United States since 1986.

Consumer prices rose 0.2 percent in July and at an annual rate of only 2.7 percent since the start of 1991.

Because inflation is under control, the Federal Reserve has a margin of maneuver wide enough to lower interest rates and boost the economic recovery, which has so far been weak.

Many expect a half-point reduction in the Fed discount rate.

Reflecting those hopes, interest rates fell sharply Thursday on the U.S. bond market. Rates for 30-year Treasury bonds, the market's main reference point, fell to 7.96 percent — the lowest level since February — from Wednesday's close of 8.01 percent.

New applications for unemployment insurance benefits fell to 420,000 in the week that ended Aug. 31, a decrease of 1,000 from the prior week, the Labor Department said.

The number has averaged 423,000 for the past four weeks.

"The numbers are not indicative of strong labor markets," said Peter Greenbaum, an economist at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Weak labor markets translate into depressed personal incomes and a drop in consumer demand.

(AFP, Reuters)

CARS: *The EC Transplant Fight*

(Continued from first finance page)

best brought about through competition," he said.

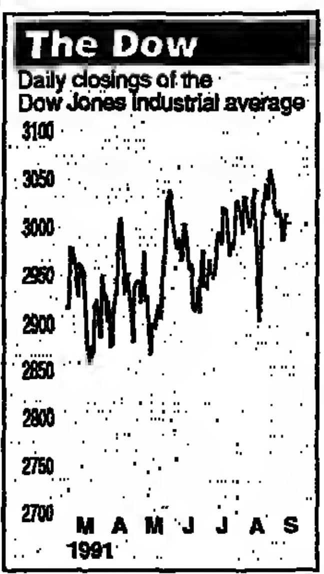
Mr. Bangemann urged EC producers to strengthen their presence on world markets and to adopt certain Japanese production methods. He also said the Community is the world's largest car producer with "a 35 percent share of the world automobile market. The motor industry is not a crisis sector."

Meanwhile, Ford of Europe urged Japan to open up its market to foreign car producers, saying this would help to lead the European and U.S. carmakers out of recession. Lindsey Halstead, chairman of Ford Europe, also on Thursday criticized EC negotiators, saying that the agreement on Japanese access to the European market should have guaranteed improved access to Japan in return.

According to Mr. Halstead, foreign imports account for only 5 percent of the Japanese domestic car market.

(Reuters, AFP)

Via Associated Press Sept. 15


The Dow
Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	52674	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
AT&T	29958	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
Unisys	25493	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
IBM	21944	104	102¼	104	+2⅝
GenEl	18814	70⅜	69⅝	69⅝	— ¾
PepsiC	18744	30	29⅜	29¾	+ ½
Glaxo	18611	48½	47⅝	48¼	+2
RJR pf	17422	39	38	39	+ ¼
Tenneco	17087	40⅞	39½	40½	
GnMotr	16879	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ⅜
MorMD	16809	38⅛	35⅞	37¾	+1
TelMex n	16632	38½	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅜
Syntex s	16448	43⅛	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅞
Boeing	16408	49⅞	48⅝	49⅛	— ⅜
BlockE s	15015	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DowC rt	26942	6⅞	5⅛	6	— ⅝
ForstL s	9195	34¼	33	33	—⅝
EchoBy	6651	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
PinRsc	3991	20½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
EksNk wt	2946	8¾	6⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
InCorA s	2620	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
FruitL	2616	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅜
CornCr	2595	22⅞	21¾	22½	+1
Ablomd	2355	15	13⅝	14⅝	+1¼
FounHl	2328	22	21⅜	21½	+1⅛
GiantFd	2275	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
SNk 193wt	2132	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ½
PW Nk pwt	1800	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
ENSCO	1174	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
PegGld	1766	10⅞	10	10⅛	— ¾

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	949	731
Declined	604	800
Unchanged	538	583
Total Issues	2091	2114
New Highs	68	45
New Lows	10	11

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	291	238
Declined	238	292
Unchanged	259	253
Total Issues	788	783
New Highs	21	20
New Lows	8	12

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,119	1,027
Declined	744	894
Unchanged	2,273	2,217
Total Issues	4,136	4,138

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3001.12	3023.26	2977.64	3007.83	+ 20.80
Trans	1179.12	1191.47	1172.43	1183.89	+ 8.47
Util	207.00	208.00	206.10	207.12	+ 0.31
Comp	1063.98	1072.38	1056.89	1066.66	+ 6.64

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	459.40	456.65	459.40	+2.75
Transp.	293.47	291.41	293.34	+1.83
Utilities	142.93	142.32	142.92	+0.53
Finance	31.42	31.18	31.40	+0.22
SP 500	387.34	385.09	387.34	+2.25
SP 100	366.33	363.91	366.33	+2.42

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	212.42	211.42	212.42	+1.21
Industrials	266.26	265.32	266.26	+1.61
Transp.	117.41	117.04	117.30	+0.89
Utilities	93.64	93.41	93.64	+0.35
Finance	156.92	156.41	156.92	+0.90

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	521.15	514.77	521.13	+6.37
Industrials	584.63	578.23	584.63	+9.34
Finance	520.24	518.02	519.91	+2.09
Insurance	540.08	537.82	538.86	+1.94
Utilities	581.60	576.52	578.81	+4.17
Banks	340.86	339.01	339.70	+0.83
Transp.	518.66	514.80	517.00	+3.86

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
366.22	364.48	366.22	+1.54

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	96.43	+0.31
10 Utilities	97.64	+0.23
10 Industrials	95.23	+0.40

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	164,420,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	101,765,090
Amex 4 p.m. volume	15,040,000
Amex prev. cons. close	16,436,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	172,794,300
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	181,802,000
NYSE volume up	95,494,310
NYSE volume down	46,076,050
Amex volume up	6,505,840
Amex volume down	6,280,335
NASDAQ volume up	94,868,000
NASDAQ volume down	43,789,300

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Sept.11	637,499	629,153	4,564
Sept.10	717,438	673,946	17,153
Sept. 9	595,143	550,703	1,887
Sept. 6	787,579	653,989	4,322
Sept. 5	794,078	633,361	9,265

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 12

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
335	30⅛	33	—	—	⅛	1	2½	—
340	26⅞	28½	—	—	⅛	1⅛	3½	5
345	21¼	—	—	—	¼	1⅝	4	—
350	16	19	22	—	⅜	2⅞	4⅞	7½
355	12⅛	15	18⅝	—	⅝	3¼	6	—
360	8⅛	11¾	14½	18	1¼	4½	7⅝	10⅛
365	4⅞	8⅛	11	—	2⅞	6⅛	9⅛	—
370	1⅞	5⅝	8½	—	5⅛	8¼	11⅝	14½
375	⅝	3⅛	6	—	9	11½	14⅜	—
380	¼	2	4⅜	7½	14	15½	17	—
385	⅛	1	2⅞	—	—	19⅝	20⅜	—
390	⅛	½	1⅜	3⅝	—	25	24	26⅝
395	—	⅛	⅝	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 275,271; total open int. 388,868
Puts: total vol. 180,140; total open int. 436,698

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
30	—	—	⅝	—
35	—	—	2¾	3⅛
37½	—	—	3⅜	—
40	2	—	4⅝	—

Calls: total vol. 10; total open int. 22,685
Puts: total vol. 185; total open int. 77,778
Source: CBOE.

For U.S. Biotech, Foreign Funding

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Foreign companies accounted for 59 percent of the $6.3 billion invested in biotechnology and medical equipment companies in the San Francisco Bay Area since 1975, according to a report released Thursday.

The report, prepared by the consulting firm of Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc., is one of the first to try to quantify foreign investment in the bioscience industry by looking in detail at corporate financings. While the study looked only at the Bay Area, one of the nation's centers of medical technology, the findings might be applicable to the nation as a whole, the authors said.

The study found that more than 80 percent of the investment in bioscience companies came from European companies, and only 10 percent from Japan.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

COCOA (FOX)
Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Sep	712	717	714	709	702	708
Dec	745	747	754	737	736	737
Mar	781	782	790	774	770	771
May	800	801	805	795	791	792
Jul	819	821	829	815	811	812
Sep	838	840	845	836	831	832
Dec	861	863	863	856	852	856
Mar	885	886	888	884	872	873
May	901	904	N.T.	N.T.	892	892
Jul	920	922	925	918	915	912

Est. Sales 5,570.

COFFEE (FOX)
Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Sep	525	526	527	520	525	528
Nov	550	551	553	542	551	553
Jan	569	572	572	563	571	572
Mar	581	583	582	573	579	581

Est. Sales 3,019.

WHITE SUGAR (Matif)
Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Oct	288.00	285.50	284.00	287.00	— 3.30
Dec	281.50	280.00	279.00	280.00	— 2.50
Mar	282.00	280.00	280.00	280.50	— 1.50
May	N.T.	N.T.	279.00	280.00	— 0.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	278.00	280.00	— 0.30
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	259.00	261.00	Unch.

Est. sales 2,320. Prev. sales 2,815.
Open interest 9,326.

To Our Readers: London raw sugar prices were not available for this edition due to problems at the source.

Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1214.00	1216.00	1245.00	1247.00
Forward	1244.00	1245.00	1276.00	1277.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1338.00	1340.00	1346.50	1347.00
Forward	1339.00	1340.00	1348.00	1349.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	324.00	325.00	320.50	321.00
Forward	333.50	333.75	329.50	330.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7950.00	7960.00	8000.00	8010.00
Forward	7949.00	7950.00	7975.00	7980.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5580.00	5585.00	5585.00	5590.00
Forward	5650.00	5655.00	5660.00	5665.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1026.00	1027.00	1030.00	1032.00
Forward	1044.00	1045.00	1048.00	1049.00

Financial

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)
£500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Sep	89.86	89.77	89.85	+ 0.05
Dec	90.32	90.22	90.31	+ 0.06
Mar	90.48	90.41	90.47	+ 0.05
Jun	90.43	90.36	90.43	+ 0.06
Sep	90.30	90.23	90.30	+ 0.07
Dec	90.21	90.14	90.21	+ 0.07
Mar	90.06	89.99	90.06	+ 0.07
Jun	90.02	89.99	90.03	+ 0.06
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	90.01	+ 0.07
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	90.00	+ 0.08

Est. volume: 30,037. Open interest: 139,135.

3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE)
$1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Sep	94.43	94.37	94.42	+0.04
Dec	94.22	94.15	94.20	+0.05
Mar	94.21	94.13	94.20	+0.05
Jun	93.93	93.85	93.91	+0.05
Sep	93.54	93.48	93.51	+0.03
Dec	92.92	92.92	92.95	+0.04
Mar	92.80	92.80	92.81	+0.06
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	92.53	+0.06

Est. volume: 5,490. Open interest: 39,775.

3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE)
DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Sep	90.77	90.75	90.76	Unch.
Dec	90.78	90.75	90.76	Unch.
Mar	91.00	90.98	90.99	+0.01
Jun	91.17	91.17	91.17	Unch.
Sep	91.31	91.29	91.31	+ 0.01
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	91.37	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	91.45	+ 0.01
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	91.47	Unch.

Est. volume: 13,059. Open interest: 138,843.

LONG GILT (LIFFE)
£50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Sep	95-24	95-10	95-24	+0-16
Dec	96-00	95-10	95-28	+0-17
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	95-28	+0-17

Est. volume: 28,761. Open interest: 58,839.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE)
DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Dec	85.46	85.31	85.41	+0.15
Mar	85.60	85.57	85.59	+0.17
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	85.79	+0.17

Est. volume: 27,169. Open interest: 57,112.

Industrials

GASOIL (IPE)
U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Sep	189.75	187.50	189.80	Exp.	—
Oct	193.50	192.00	193.25	193.00	+ 1.00
Nov	195.75	194.25	195.75	195.75	+ 1.25
Dec	196.75	195.25	196.50	196.50	+ 1.00
Jan	194.75	193.50	194.25	194.50	+ 1.25
Feb	189.25	188.00	188.75	188.75	+ 0.50
Mar	184.00	183.50	183.50	183.50	+ 0.75
Apr	177.75	177.50	177.75	178.00	+ 0.75
May	173.25	173.25	173.25	173.25	+ 0.25

Est. Sales 15,000. Prev. sales 18,974.
Open interest 78,324

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)
U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Oct	20.28	20.12	20.14	20.14	— 0.02
Nov	20.23	20.06	20.06	20.07	— 0.04
Dec	20.17	20.05	20.05	20.05	— 0.02
Jan	20.09	19.92	19.92	19.92	Unch.
Feb	19.92	19.80	19.80	19.80	+ 0.05
Mar	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.78	+ 0.08
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.68	+ 0.05
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.62	+ 0.05

Est. Sales 22,000. Prev. sales 24,942.
Open interest 71,296

Stock Indexes

FTSE 100 (LIFFE)
£25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Change
Sep	2664.0	2646.0	2659.5	+17.5
Dec	2708.0	2691.0	2704.5	+17.5
Mar	2731.0	2731.0	2740.5	+17.5

Est. volume: 6,366. Open interest: 44,995.

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.552	0.549
Coffee, lb	0.69	0.70
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1085	1.1085
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.98	3.94
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	0.89	0.89
Tin, lb	n.a.	3.4291
Zinc, lb	0.5225	0.5225

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Quaker Oats Co	Q	.43	10-15	9-20
STOCK SPLIT				
50-Off Stores — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
Central Newspaper	Q	.10	10-10	9-20
Enron Oil & Gas	Q	.05	10-31	10-15
Florida Pub Util	Q	.25	10-1	9-20
Gateway Bancorp	Q	.15	10-9	10-2
General Dynamics	Q	.25	11-15	10-18
General Re Corp	Q	.42	9-30	9-23
Hanover Insurance	Q	.11	11-15	10-11
Lrd Abb Cal T-FIF	-	.07	9-16	9-11
Mobile Gas Service	Q	.22	10-1	9-20
Morgan (JP) Co	Q	.49½	10-15	9-23
Newcor Inc	Q	.05	11-5	10-15
Nucor Corp	Q	.13	11-11	9-30
Penn Central	Q	.17	10-11	9-30
Placer Dome	Q	c.07½	12-16	11-22
Putnam Util G&IF	Q	.14	10-10	9-25
So NewEngl Tel	Q	.44	10-15	9-23
Stewart&StevenSvcs	Q	.08	11-14	10-31
United Cos Fincl	Q	.15	10-8	9-24
US Shoe Corp	Q	.13	10-15	10-1
Valmont Indust	Q	.06½	1-15	9-27
Willcox & Gibbs	S	.05	10-31	9-30

a-annual; c-Canadian; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Group Sees Less Airline Competition

WASHINGTON (AP) — A continued trend toward an airline industry dominated by a few large carriers could threaten competition and passenger services, the Transportation Research Board said Thursday.

The loss of carriers "could reduce the amount of competition to below a level needed to discipline pricing," said the panel, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences.

Passenger benefits such as improved service and generally lower average fares that have resulted since federal regulation ended 13 years ago could be in danger, it said.

Of 17 airlines formed between 1979 and 1985, 14 no longer fly. Some observers have predicted that the airline failure rate could leave the nation with as few as three major carriers, and the report said that might not be enough to retain true competition.

Colgate Taking $243 Million Charge

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Colgate-Palmolive Co. said Thursday it would take a $243 million, or $1.81-a-share, third-quarter after-tax charge for the closure or reconfiguration of 25 of its 91 facilities worldwide, and eliminate about 2,000 jobs out a a total of 25,000.

The company said the charge would lead to a loss for the quarter and a corresponding deduction from net income for the full year.

The reorganization, to be completed in three years, is a continuation of the company's 1984 plan to raise profitability, Colgate-Palmolive Co. said. It said most of the changes would be made in operations in Europe, North America and the South Pacific.

Both Sides Claim Victory on Diapers

SEATTLE (AP) — Both Kimberly-Clark Corp. and Procter & Gamble Co. claimed victories Thursday in a court battle over rights to leak-resistant diapers, following a ruling in the dispute by U.S. District Court Judge William Dwyer.

The judge ruled Wednesday that Dallas-based Kimberly-Clark, which makes Huggies diapers, was the first to invent a feature that reduces leaks in its disposable diapers. But he also concluded that Cincinnati-based Procter & Gamble Co., maker of Luvs and Pampers, did not infringe on a patent when it introduced its own, somewhat different anti-leak feature.

The judge said both companies could continue making resistant diapers until the U.S. Patent Office completed a review of who should hold the exclusive right. A Patent Office hearing is scheduled for October. If one company is granted exclusive rights to leak-controlling diapers, it could win a significant advantage in the $4 billion-a-year-disposable diaper market.

A Shakeup at Diversified Industries

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Reuters) — Diversified Industries Inc. said Thursday that six of its directors had resigned and been replaced and that a new chairman and chief executive officer had been named to replace Ben Fixman, who had retired.

John Bachofen Von Echt was named chairman and chief executive officer, the company said, and Kenin Spivak was named vice chairman. No reason was given for the changes on the board.

For the Record

Fuji Photo Film Co. has applied for a license to use Photo CD technology — which allows the transfer of pictures from film to compact discs — in Japanese photo labs, Eastman Kodak Co. officials said Thursday. They said that a license would be issued and that Fuji would pay royalties to Kodak and Philips NV of the Netherlands, which jointly developed the Photo CD system. *(AP)*

Redpath Speciality Products of Canada, a unit of Tate & Lyle PLC of Britain, has produced a calorie-free sweetener that it says is 600 times sweeter than sugar and can be used for baking. The sweetener, to be sold under the brand name Splenda, will be launched in Canada, the first country to approve its use. "We expect it will be released in the near future" for sale in the United States, a company spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Sept. 12

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	40.40	40
ACF Holding	37	37.20
Aegon	114.10	114.20
Ahold	83.50	83.30
Akzo	171.90	171.20

	Close	Prev.
Varta	337	337
Veba	348	347.20
VEW	199.00	199.50
Viag	394.20	395.50
Volkswagen	378.80	379.50
Wella	647	645

DAX Index : 1631.32

	Close	Prev.
Forte	2.87	2.86
GEC	1.95	1.95
Gen'l Acc	5.41	5.58
Glaxo	13.69	13.23
Grand Met	8.36	8.27
GRE	1.00	1.89
Guinness	10.02	10.08

	Close	Prev.
Bombardier B	23⅛	23½
Cambior	8⅞	8⅞
Cascades	5⅝	5⅝
Dominion Text A	7⅝	7¾
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	18⅛	18¼
Memotec	N.Q.	—

	Close	Prev.
SCA-A	112	109
S-E. Banken	46	46
Skandia F	186	183
Skanska	169	168
SKF	118	116
Stora	348	340
Trelleborg B	115	115

	Close	Prev.
Am Barrick Res	24⅛	24½
BCE	44⅞	44¼
BCED	0.13	0.13
Bk Nova Scotia	19⅝	19⅝
BC Gas	15⅞	15¾
BC Phone	19⅝	19¾
BP Canada	13	13⅛

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Sept. 12

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1385	1056	Jul	1325	1325	1325	1328	+23
1317	1080	Sep	1342	1342	1342	1345	+23
1366	1119	Dec	1380	1380	1380	1381	+23
1395	1272	Mar	1400	1425	1400	1419	+26

EURODOLLARS (IMM)
$1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.48	90.04	Sep	94.39	94.46	94.37	94.43	+.05
94.22	90.04	Dec	94.15	94.23	94.13	94.21	+.09
94.23	90.09	Mar	94.14	94.22	94.13	94.19	+.09

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Glaxo's New Products Help Push Profit Up 9%

Reuters

LONDON — Glaxo Holdings PLC, the world's second largest pharmaceuticals group in sales terms, reported Thursday a 9 percent rise in pretax profit for the year ended June 30, demonstrating that new products are helping to shield it from the chill of recession.

The company has introduced a number of new compounds to the market after years of development. "These mark the beginning of a new cycle of growth," said Sir Paul Girolami, Glaxo chairman.

Glaxo is pinning its hopes on new products like Zofran, its anti-nausea drug, asthma drug Serevent and its Imigran migraine drug, while maintaining steady growth with its existing drugs.

James Culverwell, analyst at the brokerage Hoare Govett, said future sales growth would be around 15 percent, against the 30 percent to 40 percent annual growth seen at boom times in the last 10 years.

Glaxo shares closed up 47 pence at £13.68 after news of the £1.28 billion ($2.2 billion) pretax profit, which was slightly above analysts' expectations.

It said sales of its Zantac ulcer drug, the world's best-selling drug, rose 4 percent to £1.61 billion and showed underlying growth — before exchange rate moves — of 12 percent.

Sales of new drugs reached £89 million, including £78 million from Zofran.

Asthma drug sales pitched in at £775 million, up 7 percent. Serevent, Glaxo's newest drug, was launched in Britain during the year.

Sales of systemic antibiotics rose more than 8 percent to £608 million, with Zinnat, an oral antibiotic, contributing £206 million.

Total group sales gained 7 percent to £3.40 billion, with underlying growth of 16 percent.

Glaxo said it proposed a share split, dividing each 50 pence nominal share into two 25 pence nominal shares. This effectively transfers money from reserves into its permanent capital. Glaxo traditionally splits its shares every three years.

The total dividend rose 27 percent to 28 pence per share.

The company took an extraordinary charge of £31 million for pulling out of bulk pharmaceuticals and to cover a tax charge at Japanese associate Nippon Glaxo.

Rolls-Royce Says Profit Plunges 90%

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Rolls-Royce PLC, the British maker of airplane engines, announced Thursday first-half pretax profit of £11 million ($19 million), down 90 percent from £115 million in the same period last year.

The slump in profit, which occurred despite a slight expansion in revenue to £1.67 billion from £1.59 billion, had been anticipated by analysts.

Earnings per share were virtually eliminated at 0.1 pence per share against 9.9 pence in the six months to June 1990 and the company said it would pay an unchanged dividend of 2.55 pence.

Rolls attributed the fall in profit to a £32 million increase in research spending, higher interest costs and £26 million of restructuring charges. It plans to eliminate 6,000 jobs during the year.

Neste Bids for Sovereign

Agence France-Presse

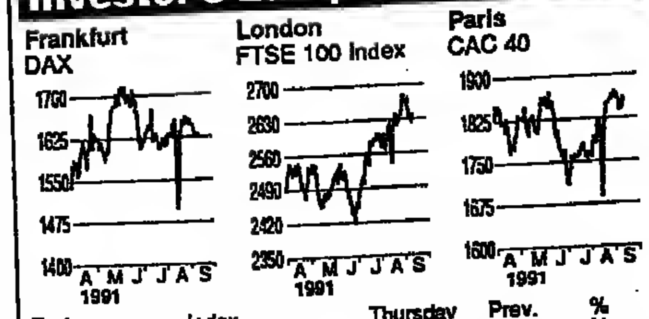
LONDON — Neste Oy of Finland launched a friendly takeover bid Thursday worth £84.3 million ($146 million) for Sovereign Oil & Gas, a British independent oil company.

Sovereign recommended that shareholders accept the bid. Neste, which already holds 29.7 percent of Sovereign, is offering £1.50 per share, against £1.03 at the Wednesday close. Shares surged Thursday to £1.44.

Neste, an oil, chemicals and shipping company, said acquisition of Sovereign fit into its strategy of expanding in the North Sea area

Nomura Research Institute analysts estimate the net value of Sovereign assets at £1.55 pence per share, but note that the company is highly dependent on a single deposit, the Emerald field, development of which has encountered a number of problems.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	92.20	92.10	+0.11
Brussels	Stock Index	5,576.14	5,594.89	-0.34
Frankfurt	DAX	1,631.32	1,628.19	+0.19
Frankfurt	FAZ	674.59	675.64	-0.16
Helsinki	HEX	926.50	934.50	-0.64
London	Financial Times 30	2,085.80	2,066.80	+0.92
London	FTSE 100	2,641.90	2,626.60	+0.58
Madrid	General Index	271.32	269.91	+0.52
Milan	MIB	1,050.00	1,052.00	-0.19
Paris	CAC 40	1,861.17	1,842.56	+1.01
Stockholm	Affarsvariden	1,112.30	1,102.90	+0.85
Vienna	Stock Index	520.33	525.43	-0.97
Zurich	SBS	625.20	624.60	+0.06

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **RTZ Corp.**, the mining and industrial materials company, said its pretax profit plunged to £286 million ($492 million) in the first half from £475 million a year earlier. Revenue fell to £2.27 billion from £2.66 billion.
- **United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC** said pretax profit rose 4 percent to £86.1 million in the first half, while sales rose 9 percent to £1.53 billion. The result was in line with analysts' expectations.
- **Statoil A/S** said it bought a 5 percent stake in the **Verbundnetz AG** gas monopoly in Eastern Germany for 50 million Deutsche marks ($29 million). Statoil is also negotiating sales of gas to the German firm.
- **Kentucky Fried Chicken**, a PepsiCo subsidiary, has agreed with a Hungarian restaurant and real estate group, **Hemingway Holding AG**, to open 22 restaurants over seven years. The first will open next year.
- **Unigate PLC**, the British food concern, said it bought 391,714 shares in **Verenigde Bedrijven Nutricia NV**, increasing its stake to 34 percent from 30 percent, for £18 million.
- **Sweden** deferred until after elections Sunday a decision on awarding a concession for its first national advertising-supported television channel.
- **John Laing PLC**, the British construction group, said its pretax profit slid to £6.3 million in the first half from £7.8 million. Revenue rose to £810.5 million from £709 million, while the dividend was unchanged.
- **Hispano Alemana SA** said it is to develop a 50 billion peseta ($472 million) real estate complex in Mexico with a group of Mexican investors. The complex will have 1,500 hotel rooms, 3,500 houses and a marina.
- **Volvo AB** is talking with a chain of service stations in the Baltics about opening repair and maintenance shops in the newly independent states.
- **Super Club Holding & Finance SA**, the Swiss-based video retailer, announced a restructuring to refocus activities on its core retail video business, and pulling out of distribution and film rights.
- **Norwegian Petroleum Directorate** said Norway's North Sea oil production had risen above two million barrels a day for the first time.
- **ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.** said its U.S. subsidiary had won a contract for two flue-gas desulferization systems at a power-generating station of Pennsylvania Electric Co. The contract is worth about $166 million.

Reuters, AFP, AFX, AP

Italians Fear Spending a 'Black Winter' . . .

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Industrialists on Thursday demanded a tough government budget package to convince Italy's European Community partners it is serious about bringing order to its chaotic finances.

"We would like to see a budget law that signals a change of direction and also convinces our international allies," said Sergio Pininfarina, president of the industrialists association Confindustria.

The organization predicted that Italy was heading for a "black winter," with growth in gross domestic product this year falling to 0.8 percent.

"The situation in Italy is not good," said Cesare Romiti, the managing director of Fiat SpA. And the financier Giancarlo Pesenti said: "The Dutch are right to want a two-speed Europe. Italy is moving closer to Africa and away from Europe."

Treasury Minister Guido Carli has rejected a Dutch proposal for a two-speed European economic and monetary union, involving in the first stage only the healthier European Community economies.

Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's government is grappling with a budget deficit for 1991 that is expected to total about 150 trillion lire ($118 billion), compared with an initial forecast of 133 trillion lire. Mr. Andreotti said the time had come for a "harsh remedy" to curb the deficit.

The government's budget plan for 1992 is to be outlined to the cabinet on Friday. It must be presented to parliament before the end of the month.

The government has said that a 45 trillion lire package of tax increases and spending cuts was planned. But a report in the financial daily Il Sole-24 Ore on Thursday said the package could total as much as 55 trillion lire.

Nevertheless, Italy's public-sector deficit would still account for about 10 percent of annual gross domestic product, four times that of any other major EC country.

The business group criticized the government over the deficit and said that exorbitant social welfare charges made it impossible for Italian industry to be competitive.

(Reuters, AFP)

. . . Exiled on the EC's Second Tier

By Charles Goldsmith

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Proposals to evaluate a nation's readiness for European Community monetary union are so rigid that even countries expecting to qualify are now demanding a looser approach.

France and Belgium, likely members of a core currency union under a "two-speed" approach, have joined Italy and other second-tier countries in criticizing a Dutch EC presidency plan for measuring inflation, budget deficits and other key factors.

The broad opposition, diplomats said, would likely prompt changes in the new Dutch draft due next month.

Several EC countries are concerned that rules outlined in the current draft fail to look at a country's overall economic health in assessing whether certain factors "converge" toward a desired Community standard.

"The current Dutch proposal on convergence criteria is very specific, while the last proposal by the Luxembourg EC presidency was very vague in some places," an EC diplomat said. "I would expect something in between to emerge."

At a meeting of EC finance ministers on Monday, several countries challenged the current draft's rigid technical approach, although their concerns were largely overshadowed by an emotional debate on whether a monetary union of only six countries would lead to a "two-tiered" Community.

The criteria issue will be prominent at the finance ministers' next meeting, on Sept. 21 in Apeldoorn, the Netherlands, when a new proposal by Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt of Belgium is expected to be debated.

Under the current Dutch plan, countries joining a currency union must, for two years, show a "high degree of price stability," as demonstrated by a level of inflation "close to that achieved by the member state with the best performance."

The Italian Treasury minister, Guido Carli, argued that "you cannot abstractly pin it to the best-performing country without taking into account the importance of the country involved."

Denmark has the Community's lowest inflation rate, at 2.9 percent, and tiny Luxembourg is also among the top performers at 3.8 percent. At the other end are Italy at 6.6 percent, Portugal at 12.1 percent and Greece at 18.3 percent.

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France said the Community "must take into account the evolution" of a country's inflation rate, rather than just the current numbers. A rate of 9 percent may be high, he said, but it represents a sound achievement if a country's rate had been 18 percent during the previous years.

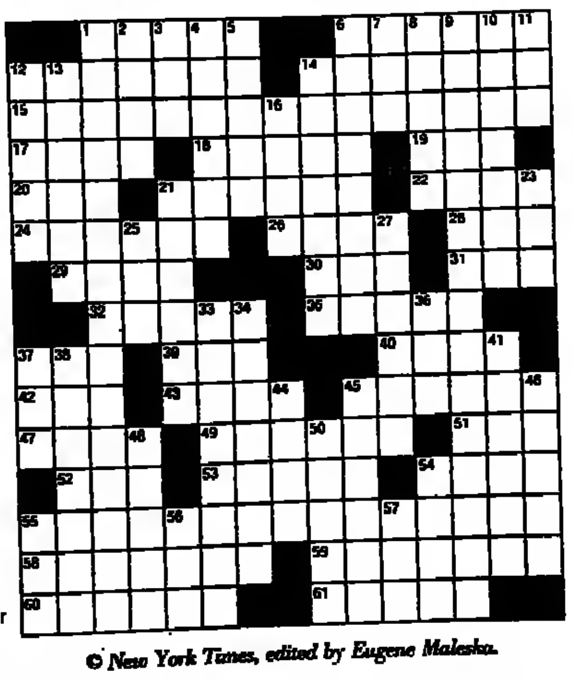
Portugal made a similar point, an EC diplomat said, and "several people said that it seems like an idea that we should follow up on because Portugal's approach toward the need for convergence has generally been very positive."

ACROSS

1 The rainbow fish
6 Blocked
12 Hungary's first king
14 Goes off the track
15 Hit film directed by Robert Wise: 1965
17 Plexus
18 Conductor Koussevitzky
19 W.W. II vessel
20 Objective
21 More macabre
22 Dirty
24 Doesn't rush in dressing
26 Standards for Faldo
28 Cook's meas.
29 Is located
30 Forte of Flavor-Flav
31 "—— De-Lovely"
32 Düsseldorf neighbor
35 Blunders
37 Future lts. study here
39 Ike's command
40 Bennett of "What's My Line"
42 Tank
43 Laura or Bruce of films
45 "Black Beauty" author
47 A Guthrie
49 Demonstrated
51 Gosh!
52 Promissory note
53 Minacious situation
54 Powder used in making plastics
55 "Guys and Dolls" hit song
58 Hangs about
59 Prairie wolves
60 Complains about trivialities
61 Auguries

DOWN

1 Garland favorite
2 Chevet
3 Ah so!
4 Employs again
5 Stapleton's "The Gift of —— Healing"
5 Postponement
7 Radius's locale
8 Treats roughly
9 Cole Porter hit
10 Believer in rule by the upper crust
11 Mil. award
12 Latigo
13 "—— not to reason why": Tennyson
14 Mistreats a hook
16 Trickle
21 Resulted
23 Competition for 45's
25 Antibes summer
27 Added piquancy
33 Chorus girls
34 Certain horses
36 "Treasure Island" character
37 Roe
38 Only deer in which both sexes have antlers
41 Swindle
44 Writer Ephron
45 Infrequently
45 Escapes gradually
48 Winkles out
50 Met basso in the 70's
54 Well versed in
55 Ary —— of comics
56 TV's "—— Haw"
57 Ney neutralizer



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	E	B	A	■	P	A	C	S	■	S	H	E	M
V	A	L	U	E	■	I	M	E	T	■	P	A	L	O
A	L	O	N	G	■	C	O	C	A	■	A	M	M	O
L	O	N	G	E	S	T	R	I	V	E	R	■	■	■
■	■	■	L	A	P	■	E	L	E	C	T	R	O	N
■	S	P	I	N	A	L	■	■	■	T	A	U	P	E
A	T	E	N	■	R	E	S	E	D	A	■	L	I	I
L	A	R	G	E	S	T	B	U	I	L	D	I	N	G
I	L	K	■	L	E	S	S	E	R	■	I	N	E	E
N	I	E	C	E	■	■	■	R	E	T	A	G	S	■
E	N	D	A	N	G	E	R	■	C	A	T	■	■	■
■	■	■	L	A	R	G	E	S	T	G	O	R	G	E
E	M	I	L	■	A	R	A	M	■	O	N	E	A	L
P	I	M	A	■	B	E	D	E	■	R	I	D	E	S
A	L	P	S	■	S	T	E	W	■	E	C	O	L	E

U.S. Supercomputing Network Nearer

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has unanimously adopted a measure that authorizes $1 billion over five years for development of a high-speed supercomputing network that would link government research centers, universities and corporations.

The measure would pay for supercomputing programs at several agencies, led by the National Science Foundation and the National Air and Space Museum, and would finance development of the switching systems and software necessary to link the computers through high-speed information "highways."

Approval of the legislation marks a victory for those who favor a larger U.S. government role in shoring up the position of the United States in the world economy.

"This is one of the most significant advances in this country's ability to compete that we've had in a long, long time," said the sponsor of the bill, Senator Al Gore, Democrat of Tennessee. "This will enable us to leapfrog the Japanese and make the best use of an area in which we hold a tenuous advantage."

A similar measure has already passed the House of Representatives, but the administration has expressed concerns about the legislation. While administration officials say the bill is "generally consistent" with their own proposals, they object to provisions that detail how the administration should coordinate the activities of different agencies and set priorities.

The Senate bill would also instruct the government to develop a "national research and education network" that would allow researchers at universities and private research centers to tap into high-speed computing centers thousands of miles away.

But the bulk of the money would be spent on research into the equipment and software necessary to coordinate communication with supercomputers, which can handle data at speeds as high as one billion bits a second, thousands of times faster than personal computers.

Adoptinn of the measure by the Senate on Wednesday followed a compromise worked out earlier this year over who would have control over the new program. Lawmakers on the Senate Energy Committee wanted to put the Energy Department in charge, while Mr. Gore wanted to give responsibility to the National Science Foundation.

In the compromise, two-thirds of the money would be spent through the science agency, but responsibility for the overall network would be left to an interagency group in the White House.

Supercomputers can handle extremely complex tasks, like predicting the air flow over the wing of a new jet fighter, predicting long-term weather patterns and designing new drugs molecule by molecule.

The goal of the new legislation is to spur the development of faster machines, the software and equipment necessary to link them over long-distance networks and to finance research on new techniques in solving problems using high-speed computers.

The measure follows similar provisions included in a recently approved authorization bill for the Defense Department.

Overall, congressional officials said, the two bills would double the amount of money the government now spends on supercomputer programs.

The new measure would allocate $650 million to the National Science Foundation, $388 million to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and $31 million to the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

'This is one of the most significant advances in this country's ability to compete that we've had in a long, long time.'

Senator Al Gore of Tennessee

Inmarsat in Global Pocket-Phone Race

64-Nation Cooperative Plans to Offer Satellite Service by End of the 1990s

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The international satellite organization Inmarsat said Thursday that it planned to provide a global pocket-phone satellite service by the end of the 1990s.

The director general of Inmarsat, Olof Lundberg, said that work on the system, called Project 21, was expected to begin within two years.

Inmarsat's plans to enter the market for global mobile phone service sets the stage for possible competition between the 64-nation cooperative and a consortium beaded by the U.S.-based high technology company Motorola Inc.

Mr. Lundberg said at a news conference that Inmarsat had yet to decide on a satellite operatinn — such as high-elliptical or low-earth orbit — and was keeping its options open on what partners it might seek to develop the system.

Inmarsat also said it would offer a new, low-cost global phone service using briefcase-sized receivers next year and a global satellite paging system in 1993.

Inmarsat's aim on the pocket-phone service, Mr. Lundberg said, was to keep costs low, using existing technology where possible.

Inmarsat provides global satellite communications for commercial, distress and safety applications.

The consortium headed by Motorola is developing a low-earth orbiting system for global personal communications. That $2 billion system is to use 77 inexpensive 700-pound (318 kilogram) satellites networked as a switched digital communications system. The launching of the satellites is to begin in 1994 and the system is meant to be operational by 1996.

Motorola is developing the hand-held phone for the consortium's system. It is estimated that 700,000 users will be needed for the system to break even.

The consortium and Inmarsat could still reach a cooperation agreement.

The new system, Mr. Lundberg said, was intended to accommodate the international business community, areas of low population density and countries unable or unwilling to set up mobile phone networks.

Mr. Lundberg said that the market for a global hand-held phone system would be from one to two million users.

A major issue to be resolved is the provision of adequate radio frequencies, he added.

(Reuters, NYT)

COMPUTER: *For IBM, It's the Mainframes That Still Drive the Market*

(Continued from first finance page)

puters connected by networks than to have the company's functions centralized on mainframes.

Departments now have their own computers to handle accounts receivable, schedule production or track inventory, for example, forcing them to be responsible for their computing costs. The system also spares Georgia-Pacific the expense of buying excess computer power.

Using shared mainframes "forces you to be like the power company. You have to provide enough capacity that if everyone turns on their light at the same time they get light," Mr. Pavloff said. Mr. Pavloff, while rejecting IBM's mainframes, did buy his minicomputers mainly from IBM, but he no longer needs to keep funneling money back to IBM for software. Much of the complex software that runs on mainframe computers is licensed from IBM and other vendors at fees that can reach $100,000 a month. With minicomputers, however, the software can be purchased.

Georgia-Pacific also is saving money on personnel — its staff of computer caretakers has been halved.

While IBM hasn't ignored the downsizing trend, it has been late to capitalize on it. That nimble, more focused competitors try to rewrite the world according to IBM is nothing new: Digital Equipment Corp. did it first with the minicomputer in the mid-1960s. Then came Apple Computer Inc. with the personal computer in the late 1970s. A few years later Sun Microsystems Inc. weighed in with the workstation.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 68

AHome, ATMOS, BrokenHill, CIGNAHI
CaesarsWld, CapHold adj, CashAmer, CenMePw
CwE 2pr, ConnNGs, ConStor, ConvHold
DaylPL pfE, DetE 932pf, DetE 768pf, DetE 275pr
DetE 275prB, DukeP pfH, ElfAquil n, ExelLtd n
FedHmeLn, FirstFed, FishrPrcs n, GenSignal
GaPw 780pr, GlaxoHdg, Goodyear, HQ Hlth
Handleman, HousInt pfA, IllPw 824pf, IllPw adj pf
KansCtyPL, Litton Ind, LIL Co pfX, MFS Spcl n
MarvelEnt n, Merck, MolecirBiosy, Morgan adjpf
MylanLab, NIPSCO, NWNL pf, NtAustBk
NovoNord, NuevEng, Nutmeg, OhEd 772pf
Paracchic, PaPL 924pf, Phila Elec, PhilipsGlo
Showboat, SwestPSvc, StdFdBk, SterlSft pf
TaurusCA, ToolsRoll, UGI, UnEl 450pf
UnivCorp, VaEIP 5pf, VaEP 772pf, VaEP 745pf
WICOR, WMS Ind, WashGas, Whittakr n

NEW LOWS 16

AmaxGold, AvalonCo, BellInd, BrwnFer
Caldor s, GlAllPac, KaserProp, PlacerDome s
SeaCnt pfE, TexInst pf

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

Abiomed, AdvMed, AdvMed pf, AmTr-thp sc
AmTr-mrk sc, BarrLab, CdMarc g, KanGE pf
Maritarm n, Medchem, NicholsC, Distec
PlainResc, PrvEngy, RevellMon n, RymacMtg
SPI Hld pf, Seaport pf, Thermwood, WCI Hld pf
WorthenBk

NEW LOWS 8

AmTr-1 sc, Crowley Mil, Ford wtY92, ForumRetr
vlLionel, NHI Nel s, NumacOil, RBW Co

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Seoul Plans Easing of Bank Rules

SEOUL — South Korea has unveiled new [illegible] banking regulations that [illegible]

Seoul Plans Easing of Bank Rules

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea has unveiled new draft banking regulations that will permit commercial banks to expand investment in equity-linked securities, increase capital and provide more equality for foreign banks here.

"Excessive controls in banking management risk depressing financial effectiveness as the economy grows bigger and more complex," the Finance Ministry said Thursday in a statement.

The new laws are expected to be ratified by the National Assembly this month and go into effect early next year.

They will permit banks here to increase investments in stocks and bonds to 100 percent of a bank's equity capital from the current ceiling of 25 percent of deposits.

The new regulations will permit banks to invest more funds in corporate bonds, which provide higher returns than do straight commercial loans, which currently carry interest of 14 to 15 percent. The annual coupon on an average three-year corporate bond stood at 19.5 percent as of Wednesday.

The ceiling on an individual bank's investment in the stock market will be raised to 1.1 trillion won ($1.5 billion) from 300 billion to 400 billion won at present, a Finance Ministry official said.

Minimum paid-up capital requirements will be raised to 100 billion won from the current 25 billion won for domestic city banks, and to 25 billion won from 3 billion won for provincial banks.

The Ministry of Finance said the new rules will apply almost equally to foreign banks, but foreign banks will still be barred from the domestic financial telecommunications network.

An existing rule limiting the issue of long-term funds to a few specialized banks will be relaxed and all banks will be permitted to issue long-term financial bonds of up to five times equity capital.

Taiwan Rejects Project in China, Raising Fears of Investment Curbs

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — The government has rejected a Taiwanese company's $20-million plan to produce rubber products in China, signaling a possible clampdown on Taiwan investments on the mainland, officials said Thursday.

The cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council, Taiwan's top body for China policy, withheld approval of the project by Cheng Shin Rubber Co., the world's biggest maker of bicycle tubes, in discussions Wednesday with investment officials who favored the application, the officials said.

The council's vice chairman, Ma Ying-jeou, said the government was concerned about a project with "such a great amount of funds involved."

The largest mainland investment approved so far involve the giant President food company, which is to build three plants worth a total of $8.63 million to make ketchup, animal feed and instant noodles.

The government here did not rule out the possibility of imposing a ceiling on the value of future investment projects in China after further studying the rubber case, the officials said.

Government officials have repeatedly warned local enterprises depending too heavily on the mainland.

A spokesman for Cheng Shin, Chen Rong-hua, said the investment proposal was filed in accordance with government regulations. He said the company had planned to set up factories on the mainland to escape power and labor shortages in Taiwan.

The ruling Knomintang party here has banned direct business contacts across the Taiwan Strait, citing national security considerations, since the Nationalists were ousted from the mainland in 1949 by the Communists.

But the Knomintang opened indirect investment in 3,679 items last October after several hundred local businessmen made unauthorized investments in China to cash in on cheaper labor and more accessible raw materials there.

Taipei Loses Grip on Interest Rates

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's central bank, which retained a firm grip on the banking system for decades, is beginning to suffer the frustrations of other central banks as its control over interest rates weakens.

The central bank said this week it would cut its rediscount rate by 0.5 percentage point. The three main commercial banks, all state-run, reduced their prime lending rates by just 0.3 percentage point in response.

The central bank governor, Samuel Shieh, said Wednesday he would have preferred to see reductions of 0.375 to 0.5 percentage point. But he indicated that he would not try to force larger cuts, adding, "The times have changed."

Other central bank officials said in interviews Thursday that they were unable to force larger cuts, and were not considering further measures to lead interest rates lower.

"In the past, we were able to basically dictate interest rates. Now we must let the market decide rates," one senior official said.

Controls on interest rates were lifted in 1989, but the central bank retained influence through informal contacts with major local banks. But even this has waned as the banking market has expanded and become more sophisticated, bankers say.

However, Norman Yin, banking professor at National Chengchi University, predicted that the central bank would find it easier to adjust interest rates through market operations next year, when 15 new commercial banks licensed in June are expected to start operating.

Mandarin Oriental Profit Falls by 23%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Mandarin Oriental International Ltd., the hotel arm of the local Jardine group, said Thursday its unaudited consolidated net profit for the six months ended June 30 plunged 23 percent from the year-earlier, to $17.4 million.

Revenue declined to $59.10 million from $60.8 million.

Simon Keswick, the chairman, said "current booking levels in the group's hotels indicate that the second half of the year will show an improvement over the first six months.

"Nevertheless, the full year's results are expected to fall below those of 1990," Mr. Keswick said.

The group left its interim dividend unchanged at 1.41 cents.

The company said in a statement that the Gulf war and worldwide recessionary pressures affected the group's hotels, especially those more dependent upon the long-haul travel sector.

In Hong Kong, Mandarin Oriental suffered from the general downturn in the industry and the oversupply of rooms.

(AFP, Reuters)

Commonwealth Bank Makes a Strong Debut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — The listing of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, the government's first major privatization, was a success for initial investors Thursday as the shares closed almost 20 percent higher than their issue price.

Brokers said shares in the 1.3 billion Australian dollar ($1 billion) offering ended their first trading day at 6.46 dollars, after being issued at 5.40 dollars.

The sale of 29.75 percent of the bank is the largest listing ever on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The stock exchange computer clicked over like an out of control slot machine, recording the busiest day's trading since Black Monday in 1987. Frantic brokers tried to keep up with buy and sell orders as 2.4 million shares traded in the first 10 minutes of the day.

About 210,000 investors bought shares in the offering, which excluded foreign investors. About 4,000 trades involving 10.6 million CBA shares worth about 68 million dollars were struck.

Brokers said the listing had exceeded expectations.

"To get a dollar on it is much better than expected," one broker told AFP. "Not many people want to sell."

"There was little institutional selling evident," said Grant Patterson of Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "They would be looking to build on their stakes, although at lower prices than this."

Don Sanders, the CBA chief executive, said he was confident that most small investors were in for the long haul.

"But we're just waiting with interest and pleased to see a straight opening," he told reporters at the Sydney Stock Exchange.

(AFP, Reuters)

Nomura and Nikko Confirm Suspension by World Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nomura Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co. acknowledged Thursday that the World Bank had removed them from a $1-billion bond underwriting group. The move followed the disclosure that the Japanese brokerages had dealings with a former underworld boss.

In another development in Japan's stock market scandals, two former employees of Fuji Bank were arrested in connection with a scandal involving 257 billion yen ($1.92 billion) in questionable loans and the alleged use of falsified deposit certificates. The police said two businessmen linked to the scandal also were arrested on suspicion of fraud and forgery of official documents.

The four included Minoru Nakamura and Hideo Sato, who were fired by Fuji last month and the president and the managing director of Marusho Kosan Co., a Tokyo real estate company, the police said.

Nomura and Nikko said they would seek to be readmitted to the World Bank underwriting group.

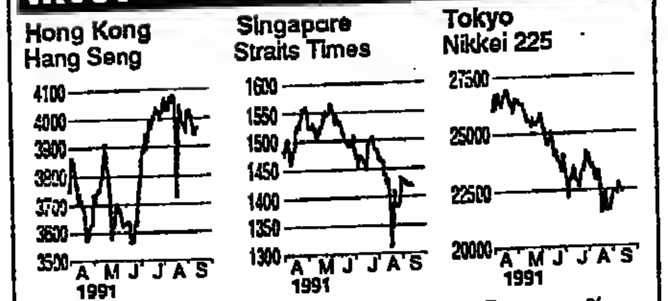
A Nomura statement said the company "solemnly accepts the decision as a disciplinary action."

Yukinori Yamamoto, a spokesman for Nikko Securities, said his company was shocked to learn of its suspension.

An official Japanese advisory panel decided Thursday to propose that a securities market watchdog be formed within the government, officials said.

The Administrative Reform Council wants the watchdog "financial inspection committee" to be established in the Finance Ministry and its members appointed by the finance minister. *(AP, AFP)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3,970.10	3,966.93	+0.08
Singapore	Straits Times	1,417.93	1,417.93	Unch.
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,569.10	1,561.00	+0.52
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	22,530.20	22,504.79	+0.11
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	549.41	548.78	+0.11
Bangkok	SET	722.55	722.59	-0.01
Seoul	Composite Stock	683.31	690.71	-1.07
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,663.02	4,668.49	-0.12
Manila	Composite	902.02	895.28	+0.75
Jakarta	Stock Index	294.54	296.96	-0.81
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,410.15	1,418.01	-0.55
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	863.15	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Bank of Japan's** governor, Yasushi Mieno, said he will not cut interest rates in the near future because inflation has not yet been reined in. "We will stick to our policy of maintaining price stability," he said.
- **U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corp.** marked its return to Indonesia after a seven-year absence with the signing of a $15 million loan agreement to a joint venture company.
- **Bayerische Motoren Werke AG** said it would cooperate with India's **Escorts Ltd.** to develop and manufacture a new motorcycle after approval from the Indian government.
- **Chartered Industries of Singapore,** a semigovernment company, is likely to be listed on the Stock Exchange of Singapore next year.
- **Stefanel SpA,** the Italian textile and clothing manufacturer, said it will form China's first joint consumer goods company, Beijing Stefanel Fashion, with China's **Hua Du Shop.**
- **Asian Development Bank** said it has launched a $98.5 million public bond issue in Switzerland through an underwriting syndicate managed by **the Union Bank of Switzerland.**
- **Coles Meyer,** Australia's biggest retailer, said net profit in the year to July 28 rose 1 percent, to 368 million Australian dollars ($290 million) from 365 million dollars the same period last year.
- **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.** said that it was negotiating with **Philips NV** of the Netherlands about a tie-up that would involve Matsushita providing television picture tube technology to be used by Philips.
- **San Miguel Brewery Ltd.** said its consolidated net profits for its local operations dropped 6.7 percent to 54 million Hong Kong dollars ($6.9 million) in the first eight months of the year.

Reuters, AFX, UPI

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Sept. 12, 1991
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SPORTS

Boxing and the Tyson Conundrum:

On the Offensive, He Says, 'I Love Women, I Mean My Mother's a Woman'

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

INDIANAPOLIS — "I love women," boxer Mike Tyson said after his arraignment here on a rape charge. "I mean my mother's a woman.

"I respect them as well."

The 25-year-old former heavyweight champion sat impassively during a brief appearance Wednesday morning in Marion County Superior Court, where he is accused of raping an 18-year-old contestant in the Miss Black America pageant here in July. The rape charge and three other criminal counts were brought against him Monday by a special grand jury.

At a news conference following the court appearance, Tyson said his accuser "knows what happened in her room, I know what happened and I know I'm innocent."

Tyson also said that he was "confused" by his often troubled relationships with women and that he never considered the demands of women's groups and others that he postpone his scheduled Nov. 8 title fight in Las Vegas against champion Evander Holyfield, from which Tyson is guaranteed a minimum $15 million purse.

"Why shouldn't I be able to fight?" Tyson said. "This is how I earn my living."

The four-count indictment accuses Tyson of raping the woman July 19 in Room 606 of the Canterbury Hotel here. He is also charged with two counts of criminal deviate conduct, involving allegations of oral sex and digital penetration without the woman's consent, and one count of confinement. If convicted on all the charges, he could be sentenced to a maximum of 63 years in prison.

As photographers and television camera crews prowled the building looking for Tyson, the flamboyant King held forth in the lobby. Asked if the indictment would hurt Tyson's preparation for the Holyfield fight, King said: "This is what separates the men from the boys . . . From the pain, you get the gain. I think it's going to make it bigger, better."

King also dominated the news conference at a nearby hotel, often cutting off Tyson before the fighter could answer questions. Rattling off a long list of troubled celebrities, among them Judy Garland, Elvis Presley, James Dean and Marilyn Monroe, King described Tyson as an "urchin from the ghetto" who has handled his celebrity status better than many others.

He said Tyson had become "a target and a martyr" because "he wants to be with the people, one of the masses.

"Most blacks in the celebrity status of Mike Tyson equate their success by how far they can get from another black," King said. "Mike Tyson runs back to blacks."

King also said that Tyson was a frequent target of "groupies" and that "I've seen how women will be chasing after Mr. Tyson."

The Plea From a Neutral Corner — Separate the Fighter From the Fight

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Go ahead, call off the fight, ban boxing, stop people from brain-bashing. But don't do it because of Mike Tyson.

Tyson should stand on his own in court, a man charged with the ugly crime of rape. And boxing should stand on its own in public, a dangerous business with more decent people than ominous slobs like Tyson.

This devil's advocacy is coming, by the way, from a journalist who would push the button on boxing if he had a chance. Forget the specious statistics that more people are injured hang gliding than boxing.

His own doctors have written that Muhammad Ali's parkinsonism is connected to the damage he suffered in the ring. Boxing destroyed a verbally gifted man's ability to speak.

And then there is the social damage, the spectacle of men trying to injure other men. Boxing is the only so-called sport in which injury and helplessness are the main goal, the basic entertainment, rather than a byproduct of trying to move a ball across a line.

Vantage Point

It would be particularly hypocritical to cancel Tyson's Nov. 8 championship fight with Evander Holyfield in Las Vegas. Las Vegas licenses a business in which the crowd urges the referee to "let 'em fight," while a Duk Koo Kim is surging forward, operating on courage and instinct, his brain already destroyed.

Given the basics of boxing, it is unrealistic to expect the fight to be postponed because of the charges against Tyson. He is, at the moment, innocent until proven guilty.

IF THE PROMOTERS canceled on Tyson, wouldn't they be judging him? And if Tyson called off the fight, that might be tantamount to pleading guilty in public, with a jail term hanging over his head.

Tyson may be a symptom of the greed and violence and lawlessness of boxing, but by all accounts he was prowling the streets of Brooklyn, mugging women, before anybody ever suggested that he could make millions by slugging men his own size.

He's a dangerous man, filled with anger toward women, which is probably connected to the death or disappearance of just about everybody important in his early life.

This is not an excuse. Tyson is legally responsible for his actions. Many people with pathological childhoods find a way to survive, safely and legally, because it is better than the alternatives.

At this stage, it might take a stun gun and a platoon of armed guards and round-the-clock therapists to break through to the chaotic inner world of Mike Tyson.

Yes, boxing let Mike Tyson wander loose in a world of very tangible rewards, but there are a lot of other damaged and dangerous people out on the street who never put on boxing gloves.

THE ARGUMENT FOR BOXING is that it gives impoverished people the opportunity to risk their bodies to improve their lives. Boxing gave Mike Tyson a chance, the same way it gave Jose Torres a chance, first to become a champion, then to become a writer.

Floyd Patterson was a delinquent, hiding in the subway tunnels, until Cus D'Amato showed him the discipline to live in the world.

D'Amato was also Tyson's mentor, and perhaps Tyson would have modified his behavior if D'Amato had lived longer. All we know is that Patterson has become a dignified adult while Tyson is Tyson.

We cannot judge the specifics of the case in Indianapolis, but there are surely witnesses that Tyson is crude and aggressive with women.

Is he the only one? A few friends of mine who were at the press conference for the Holyfield fight last week said there was an appalling sense of "boys will be boys" among the boxing people. Is that boxing's fault? Or is something else going on?

Flip the television switch every night, and notice that the great majority of movies and sitcoms and songs portray women as commodities, to be passed around, used, ogled, laughed at.

In a large number of recent movies made for white audiences, blacks come off as marginal or foolish or dangerous. Boxers are just another extension of this trend: expendable people, exploited victims.

Boxing, however, did not invent swinishness. If a medical student is guilty of rape, do we blame med school? What about a senator with a compulsion for alcohol and young women? Do we blame government?

When football players or police officers lapse into serious steroid rage, nobody suggests banning football, or law enforcement. Let's separate the issue of Mike Tyson from boxing. Ban both of them, if you want, but ban them separately.

Svetlana Bogvinskaia's 9.982 on the vault led the Soviet team.

The Soviet Women Win

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The Soviet Union completed a sweep of the team titles of the world gymnastics championships as its six women won the gold medal one night after the Soviet men did the same.

By scoring 396.055 points with a margin of victory of nearly 2 points, it was the second-consecutive title for the women and fifth in the last six tournaments since 1981, nearly matching the men's performance of four consecutive titles and six since 1979, when the current biennial schedule began.

With that kind of past and present, the drama of the night fell further down the standing, dutifully provided by the United States and Romania, who entered the final rotation tied for second place with 344.405 points.

But with five Americans performing near perfect vaults and the sixth, Kim Zmeskal, earning the only perfect score of the entire competition, 10.000, the United States finished with 394.116 points and the silver medal — the first medal of any kind for American women at the world championships since they first competed, in 1962.

Until now, their highest finish had been fourth in 1989.

Romania, which had finished first or second in five of the previous six tournaments, was third with 393.841 points.

The top 12 of 28 countries that competed here automatically qualified as full teams for the Barcelona Olympics next summer. The list included most of the usual strong teams, but also a new one, Australia, which had not made an Olympic tournament with a full team of six since 1964.

The qualifiers: Soviet Union, United States, Romania, China, Bulgaria, Australia, Spain, Hungary, North Korea, Germany, France and Canada.

For Soviet Gymnasts, A Split in the Future?

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The six men who just won the fourth consecutive team title at the world gymnastics championships come from five republics, and if that's not enough to raise questions about the future of gymnastics in the Soviet Union, several minutes with Yuri Titov will.

His country's foremost gymnast 30 years ago, Mr. Titov is now president of the international federation for gymnastics, an organization of 88 countries that could grow considerably as Soviet republics gain independence and ask for representation on their own.

For now, that's the least of Titov's concerns. More critical, he said in a recent interview, was how the country in whatever form it takes might continue producing the world's best gymnasts, as it has for more than a decade in the biennial championships.

The men's title was the Soviet Union's sixth since 1979; after leading 28 other countries in the compulsory round, the women held their ground in the optional round to win their fifth over the same period.

As the Soviet Union lurches ahead through political change and economic upheaval, money has become the central concern for its national gymnastics federation. The central government, with concerns far greater than sports, has not only drastically reduced financial support, but is also heavily taxing the federation's precious few outside sources of revenue through sponsorship arrangements.

As much as 40 percent of money generated must be funneled back to the government. And already, officials in the gymnastics federations have asked sponsors for goods and services rather than hard currency.

In the short term, a period through the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and probably the Atlanta Games of 1996, the impact of the money crunch might not be readily visible to the world. In a system that traditionally identified quality athletes before their 10th birthdays, the Soviet coaches and officials have fed the factory enough talent to maintain a position of prominence for the time being.

Already, Titov said, more than 100 10-year-old girls and an equal number of 12-year-old boys have been chosen for national training programs for gymnasts.

But it's the future Titov worries about. With a lack of government support and depleted funds, he fears the elite program will wither and the support programs, which locate talented youngsters, will disappear. He estimated that four years ago 700,000 children practiced gymnastics. Now, he figured, about half that number do.

"If the government doesn't find support for the children, we will lose the system of how to select them," he said, speaking in English. "If we lose this system, we will lose the results."

The breakup of the Soviet Union poses a less immediate threat to the development system, Titov said, because he thought that despite the independence of the three Baltic states, at least 8 of the remaining 12 republics would maintain the necessary ties to keep a system intact. Chief among them are the areas that have produced the majority of the country's best gymnasts — Russia, Byelorussia, the Ukraine and Uzbekistan — in which four of six members of the current men's team reside and all six of the women.

But even with a looser confederation, he imagined that the Soviet entry in major competitions of the near future would still prove imposing.

"If we split we would get one, two, three . . . four not ours . . . five, six and seven," he said, referring to individual finishes.

■ One Soviet Team in 1992?

Sports officials from all over the Soviet Union, excluding the newly independent Baltic republics, have pledged to field a united team for the 1992 Olympic Games, The Associated Press, quoting Tass, reported from Moscow.

The decision to send a single Soviet team to the Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, and the Summer Games in Barcelona was made at a meeting of sports officials from the republics, the National Olympic Committee and representatives of all-union sports federation, Tass said. However, the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were not part of the agreement.

● As for the Baltics, the head of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said Thursday that he will recommend next week that the three Baltic states rejoin the Olympic movement and he believes they will take part in the Winter Games in February. *(Reuters)*

BOOKS

B. TRAVEN: The Life Behind the Legends

By Karl S. Guthke. Translated from German by Robert C. Sprung. 478 pages. $24.95. Lawrence Hill, 230 Park Place, Suite 6A, Brooklyn, N.Y., 11238.

Reviewed by Lucius Shepard

PERHAPS because fewer and fewer people spend their leisure time reading as we approach the millennium, this is a period comparatively poor in literary mysteries. True, Thomas Pynchon and J.D. Salinger have each maintained a fair degree of anonymity, but one senses this is chiefly due to a lack of interest on the part of all aside from a handful of academics and critics; certainly there has been no urgent public outcry to unmask them. Not so long ago, however, there was a best-selling and critically acclaimed author, B. Traven, whose penchant for secrecy and deception piqued the curiosity of thousands of readers in every corner of the globe, and whose own character grew more elusive and mysterious as the character of his novels (most prominent among them, "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre") imprinted themselves with increasing vividness upon the consciousness of the world.

Traven, according to Karl Guthke's fascinating study, lived in Munich and Vienna between the years 1917-1921, going by the nom de plume Ret Marut. During this time he acted on the stage and edited Der Ziegelbrenner, or the Brickburner, an anarchist journal. He narrowly escaped being executed for treason following the collapse of the Bavarian Republic of Workers, Soldiers and Farmers Councils, which he had served in a number of official capacities, and not long thereafter he fled Europe, surfacing in Mexico in 1924, where he alternately adopted the names of B.T. Torsvan, Traven Torsvan and B. Traven.

Prior to his publishing successes, he worked as an engineer, an innkeeper and an explorer. He eventually came to dwell in Mexico City under the name of Traven Torsvan, though on occasion — particularly when involved with the making of a film — he would present himself as Hai Corves and claim to be his own agent. He died in 1969 at the age (purportedly) of 87, survived by his widow, Rosa Elena. His works have sold more than 30 million copies in 36 countries, and are taught in both history and literature courses in the Mexican school system.

In his novel "The Death Ship," Traven writes that what imbues great men with mystery is a secret, something in their past or personality that they are forced to conceal. That novel's protagonist, Gales, an American sailor who has lost his papers and so became stateless, says at one point, "I have a homeland, . . . and it is myself," a pronouncement that Guthke perceives to be a foreshadowing of "Traven's emphatic acceptance of anonymity as the gesture of one who is uncertain of his own 'true' name, but who is nonetheless convinced of his own worth."

Guthke's biography, scrupulously researched and clearly written, serves to remind us of Traven's considerable worth as a proletarian novelist and manages to illuminate most of the shadows surrounding his life. It does not provide an answer to the question of Traven's origins, to the man's actual birthplace and name, yet that is not essential to our comprehension of his career and times.

Like the protagonist of "The Death Ship," Traven remains a man who gives up his good name, his past and by means of "this very self-denial . . . finds himself, creates himself, not as the fictional character he has presented to his fellow crew members, but as the individual capable of this creative act of the will." It is this individual whom we come to know through Guthke's richly detailed narrative.

Such are the resonances evoked by the book, and one is brought up hard against the fact that to a degree we are all self-invented creatures like Traven. By so painstakingly portraying Traven's vigorous successes, his unavoidable follies and ultimate decline, Guthke has expanded the range of literary biography.

Lucius Shepard, the author of the novel "Life During Wartime" and of the recent short-story collection, "The Ends of the Earth," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A CHOICE of opening lead on the diagramed deal had a giant impact on the World Junior Team Championship final in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Marc Caplan and Eric Sutherland, sitting North-South for Canada, arrived in the appropriate contract of seven clubs by a somewhat hit-and-miss sequence. North's bid of three diamonds was intended as a cue-bid, to be followed by club support, but he had not expected to have to show this support at the level of seven.

The grand slam is easy to make if the clubs break normally. South can ruff two spades in his hand, draw trumps, and eventually discard a heart from dummy on the fourth round of diamonds. But after a neutral lead this plan is derailed by the bad trump split: With a red-suit lead, or even an unlikely trump, South must fail. But the American West failed to appreciate that South's bidding virtually guaranteed a void spade. He tried to cash the spade ace, and the declarer was in control. He ruffed, cashed the ace-queen of trumps, and drew the remaining trumps by taking the marked finesse against the jack, claiming the grand slam.

In the replay the Americans played in six clubs, doubled for no good reason and made exactly after the lead of the singleton heart. Canada gained 8 imps, but would have lost 15 if the lead against the grand slam had been in any other suit. In spite of this result, the Americans rolled to victory by a margin of 40 imps.

NORTH
♠K7
♥964
♦A108
♣K10972

WEST
♠A9632
♥8
♦652
♣J843

EAST
♠QJ10854
♥QJ105
♦743
♣—

SOUTH (D)
♠—
♥AK732
♦KQJ9
♣AQ65

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:

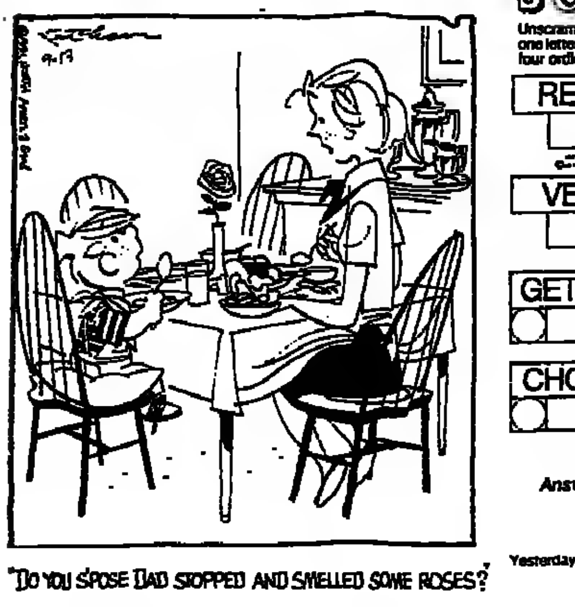
South	West	North	East
1♥	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
3♣	Pass	3♦	Pass
6♦	Pass	7♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade ace.

DOONESBURY

SON, I THINK IT'S TIME FOR YOU AND ME TO HAVE A LITTLE TALK ABOUT GROWING UP...
GROWING UP?
THAT'S RIGHT. SON, THERE COMES A TIME FOR EVERY CHILD WHEN HE HAS TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIMSELF, WHEN HE HAS TO SUCK IN HIS GUT AND GET ON WITH LIFE!
THAT'S SO TRUE, DAD!
IT IS?
ABSOLUTELY. HOLD ON A SEC, WILL YA, DAD? I'LL BE RIGHT BACK...
SON, I MUST SAY I'M PLEASANTLY SURPRISED TO HEAR...
WHAT IS IT, TINK? IS PAN IN TROUBLE?
9-13
GB Trudeau

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DO YOU S'POSE DAD STOPPED AND SMELLED SOME ROSES?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RETEB

VENIA

GETMAN

CHOSOL

WHAT THE LION TAMER WOULD HAVE PREFERRED.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: DOWNY LOONY MODIFY ENTIRE
Answer: "I've got what no millionaire has got"—"NO MONEY"

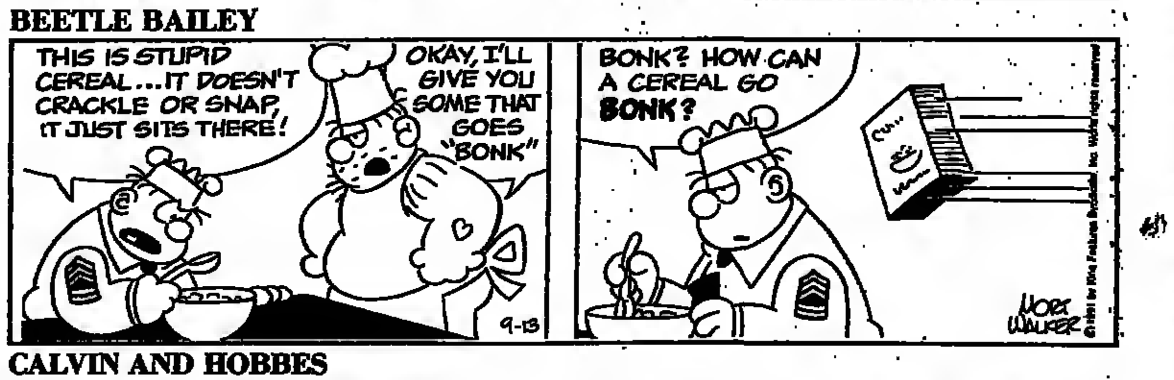
BLONDIE

COULD YOU GIVE ME SOME ADVICE FOR GOING INTO THE CATERING BUSINESS?
YES
GO HOME AND GET INTO BED!
AND DON'T THINK OF GETTING UP UNTIL THAT THOUGHT IS OUT OF YOUR HEAD!
THEY CAN'T SCARE ME! THEY JUST CAN'T SCARE ME!
LA FLAMB RESTAURANT
BAWWWW!
9-13

PEANUTS

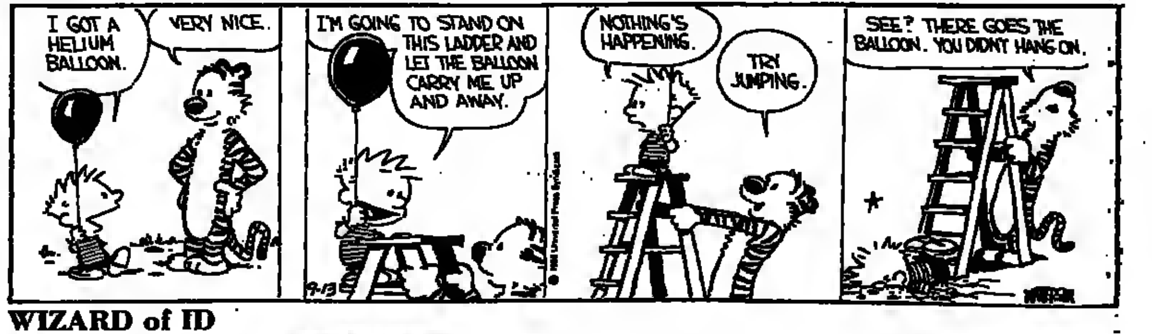
THIS IS MY REPORT ON THE FOUR SEASONS..
BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, BASKETBALL AND HOCKEY..
APPARENTLY, I'VE BEEN MISINFORMED..
9-13
SCHULZ

BEETLE BAILEY



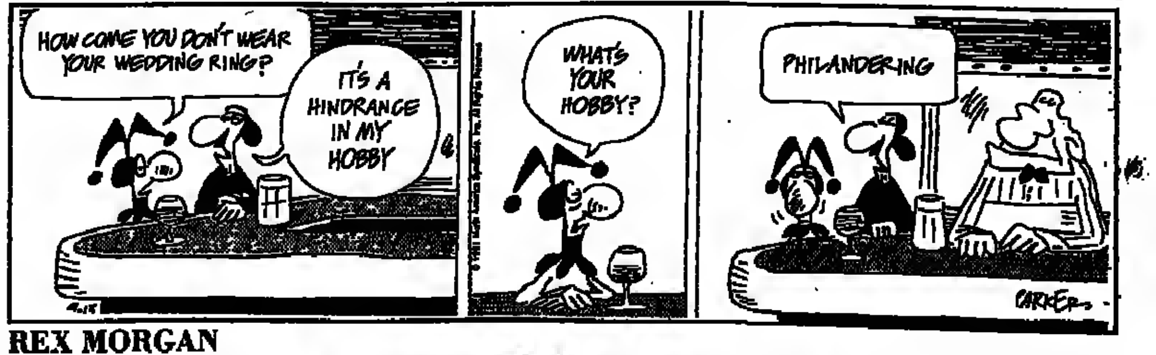
THIS IS STUPID CEREAL...IT DOESN'T CRACKLE OR SNAP, IT JUST SITS THERE!
OKAY, I'LL GIVE YOU SOME THAT GOES "BONK"
BONK? HOW CAN A CEREAL GO BONK?
9-13
MORT WALKER

CALVIN AND HOBBES



I GOT A HELIUM BALLOON.
VERY NICE.
I'M GOING TO STAND ON THIS LADDER AND LET THE BALLOON CARRY ME UP AND AWAY.
NOTHING'S HAPPENING.
TRY JUMPING.
SEE? THERE GOES THE BALLOON. YOU DIDN'T HANG ON.
9-13
WATTERSON

WIZARD of ID



HOW COME YOU DON'T WEAR YOUR WEDDING RING?
IT'S A HINDRANCE IN MY HOBBY
WHAT'S YOUR HOBBY?
PHILANDERING
9-13
PARKER

REX MORGAN

YOU HAVE WHAT WE REFER TO AS ANGINA PECTORIS, MR. GRANT! IT'S A SYMPTOM, NOT A DISEASE!
IN OTHER WORDS, IF I FOLLOW DOCTOR'S ORDERS—I'M AS HEALTHY AS AN OX?
WELL, NOT QUITE! WE'RE GOING TO CUT DOWN YOUR ACTIVITY A BIT!
9-13
WILSON
DiPreta

GARFIELD

Suddenly, They're Coming In Bunches

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One hundred fifteen years after George Bradley pitched the first one, a major league baseball committee last week defined, for the first time, a no-hitter. But while saying what a no-hitter is and what it is not, the committee did not offer any explanations for the sudden surge of such masterpieces.

In only two seasons in the '90s, pitchers already have surpassed the number of no-hitters that were thrown in the '80s, using the committee's restrictive definition (14) or the broader definition that others still prefer (16). A no-hitter, the committee decided, is a game in which a pitcher or pitchers complete a game of nine or more innings without allowing a hit.

"No one seems to be that strong in pitching, but no-hitters are popping up left and right," said Ray Miller, Pittsburgh's pitching coach.

Last year, seven (new definition) or nine (including performances of fewer than nine innings) no-hitters were pitched. In the '80s, 13 or 15 no-hitters were pitched.

"It's really stumped me," said Roger Craig, manager of the San Francisco Giants. "I'm supposed to know something about pitching."

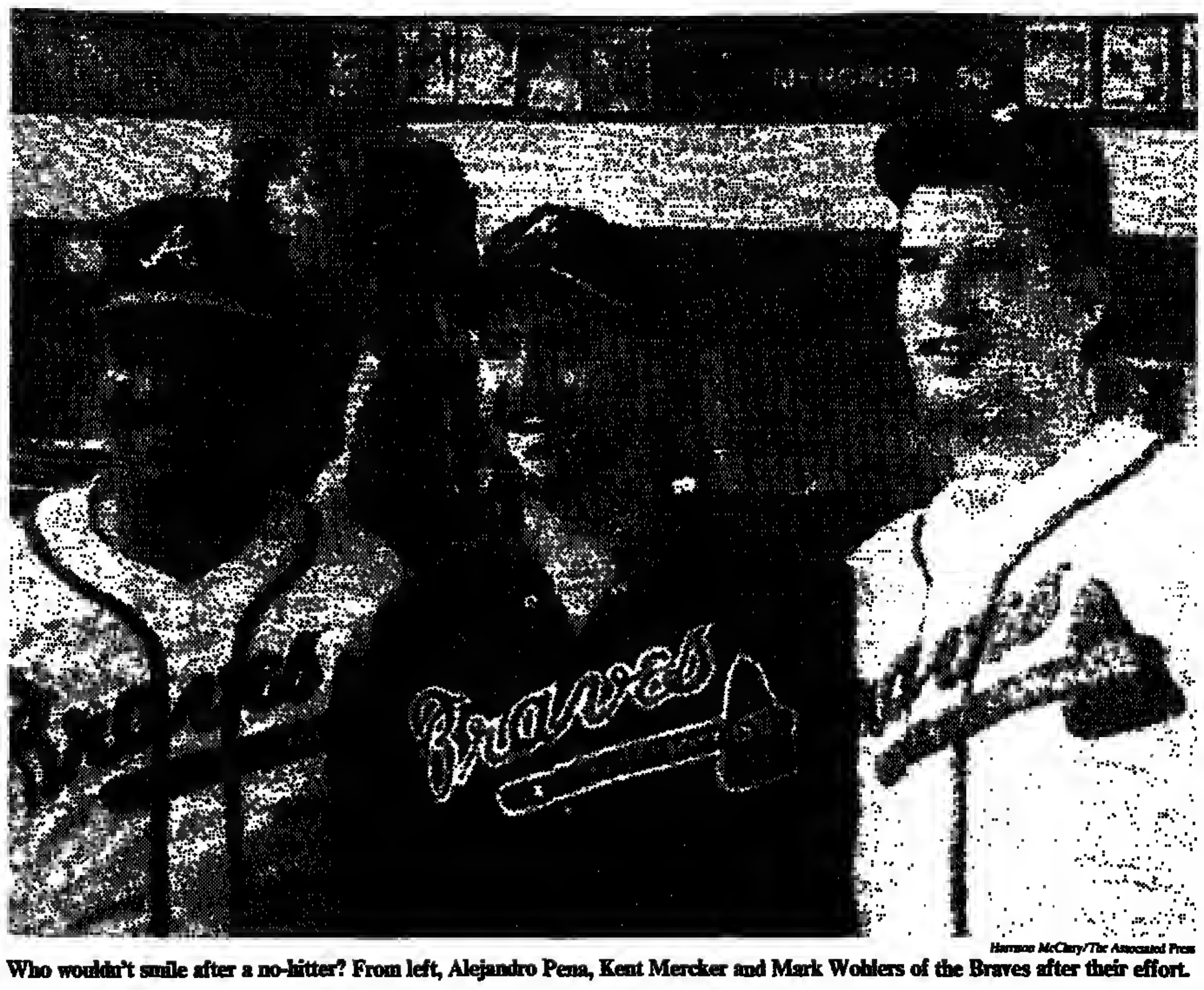
No one else has an answer. But Tom House, pitching coach for the Texas Rangers, suggested the most novel idea. His centered on what he called the law of high numbers.

"Over a certain number of years, there are going to be so many no-hitters per year," House said. "If that average has been less for 10 years, the likelihood increases for more no-hitters to occur in the next subset of years, a decade or whatever. That's the law of high numbers."

The '80s, by any measurement, produced a below-average number of no-hitters. From 1900 through 1979, pitchers averaged 20 or 23 no-hitters per decade. The two decades before the '80s produced a total of 65 (or 66) no-hitters.

Thus, it would appear that pitchers of the '90s are benefiting from House's law of high numbers. A member of House's pitching staff is a good example of what he talked about. Nolan Ryan pitched four in the '70s but only one in the '80s. He already has pitched two in the '90s. He can't even explain his own.

"I've had games where I've warmed up and everything was together, then had real bad games," the 44-year-old wonder related. "Other times, everything was terrible in the bullpen, I felt I had nothing going for me physically and then I pitched a no-hitter."



Harrison McClary/The Associated Press

Who wouldn't smile after a no-hitter? From left, Alejandro Pena, Kent Mercker and Mark Wohlers of the Braves after their effort.

For Braves, It Takes 3 To Make One No-Hitter

The Associated Press

Here baseball goes again: Was it a hit or an error?

Kent Mercker and two relievers — with a little help from the official scorer — teamed up for the first combined no-hitter in National League history as the Atlanta Braves beat the San Diego Padres, 1-0, Wednesday night in Atlanta.

After Mercker pitched six innings and rookie Mark Wohlers worked the next two, Alejandro Pena was one out away when Darrin Jackson hit a chopper to the left side of the infield. Third baseman Terry Pendleton cut in front of shortstop Rafael Belliard, but backed away at the last instant as the ball glanced off Belliard, allowing Jackson to reach base.

Official scorer Mark Frederickson did not hesitate. Before seeing a replay, he ruled an error on Pendleton, even though the two-time Gold Glover did not touch the ball.

"Pendleton could have had the ball," Frederickson said. "He let it go by. Pendleton committed on the ball and if he would have gone ahead and made the play, he would have thrown him out."

Pendleton didn't disagree, really, even though his 20th error further reduced his chances of winning another Gold Glove, for which his contract calls for a $50,000 bonus this year.

"The ball was lost in the lights. I couldn't make a play on it if I had to," Pendleton said. "But I'll take an 'E' on it any time for a no-hitter."

Less than three weeks ago, Bret Saberhagen pitched a no-hitter in Kansas City that also came down to a scoring decision. In that one, a ball that glanced off left fielder Kirk Gibson's glove near the wall was ruled an error.

Last month, Chicago White Sox rookie Wilson Alvarez pitched a no-hitter that also had a favorable, close call. On a ball topped in front of the plate by Cal Ripken, catcher Ron Karkovice rushed to get a throw off and was charged with an error.

"I hope the scorer wasn't swayed by the home factor," Jackson said. "A hit is a hit, an error is an error."

Baseball's official scoring rules state:

"It is not necessary that the fielder touch the ball to be charged with an error. If a ground ball goes through a fielder's legs or a pop fly falls untouched and in the scorer's judgment the fielder could have handled the ball with ordinary effort, an error shall be charged."

The seventh no-hitter of the season also was the Braves' sixth straight victory, and kept them one-half game ahead of Los Angeles in the NL West.

Mercker won in just his third major-league start. He had made 80 straight relief appearances when Manager Bobby Cox moved him from the bullpen to the rotation as the Braves' fifth starter.

Mercker struck out six and walked two. Wohlers, promoted from the minors Aug. 16, set down six consecutive batters and Pena relieved to start the ninth.

Combined No-Hitters

Kent Mercker (6 innings), Mark Wohlers (2) and Alejandro Pena (1), Atlanta vs. San Diego, Sept. 11, 1991, 1-0.

Bob Milacki (6 innings), Mike Flanagan (1), Mark Williamson (1) and Gregg Olson (1), Baltimore vs. Oakland, July 13, 1991, 2-0.

Mark Langston (7 innings) and Mike Witt (2), California vs. Seattle, April 11, 1990, 1-0.

John Odom (5) and Francisco Barrios (4), Chicago (AL) vs. Oakland, July 28, 1976, 2-1.

Vida Blue (5), Glenn Abbott (1), Paul Lindblad (1) and Rollie Fingers (2), Oakland vs. California, Sept. 28, 1975, 5-0.

Steve Barber (8 2-3) and Stu Miller (1-3), Baltimore vs. Detroit, April 30, 1967 (1st game), 1-2.

Duncan's 2 Home Runs Carry Reds, Fielder Hits 40th Homer

United Press International

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Mariano Duncan hit two home runs and Tom Browning won his 14th game Thursday, leading the Reds to a 7-3 victory over the San Francisco Giants in Cincinnati.

Duncan and Hal Morris slammed back-to-back homers in the Reds' three-run fifth inning, the ninth and 10th for Duncan and 13th for Morris.

Browning (14-10) allowed three runs on four hits in 7⅔ innings. He struck out none and walked one.

■ *In games Wednesday, The Associated Press reported:*

Tigers 8, Red Sox 2: Cecil Fielder hit his 40th homer as the Tigers, in Detroit, snapped Boston's seven-game winning streak. The homer made Fielder the first player in 11 years to hit at least 40 in successive seasons. The last was Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt, with 45 homers in 1979 and 48 in 1980.

Mariners 7, Blue Jays 3: Erik Hanson allowed six hits in eight innings and struck out six, and Pete O'Brien hit a two-run homer for visiting Seattle.

Athletics 6, White Sox 5: In Oakland, Jose Canseco raised his RBI total to 101 with a game-winning sacrifice fly off Steve Wapnick in the 10th inning, his 38th homer and an RBI single.

Todd Van Poppel, Oakland's top draft choice in 1990, made his major league debut by pitching three hitless innings and striking out five straight before being giving up five runs in the fourth, two on Carlton Fisk's 369th major league homer.

Royals 4, Twins 1: Kevin Tapani lost for the first time in 10 decisions since June 24 and Mark Davis won his fifth consecutive decision as the visiting Twins lost for just the second time in September.

Orioles 4, Yankees 2: Baltimore completed its first home sweep of New York in nine years as Joe Orsulak and Sam Horn hit two-run homers and sent the Yankees to their sixth straight loss.

Rangers 11, Angels 9: Rafael Palmeiro hit a two-run double in the 12th inning in Anaheim Stadium and AL batting leader Julio Franco went four for six, raising his average to .344.

Dodgers 9, Astros 1: In the National League, Orel Hershiser returned from a two-week layoff to lead the Dodgers in Houston.

Pirates 3, Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Zane Smith pitched a six-hitter and singled home a run as Pittsburgh raised its NL East lead to 10½ games, its largest of the year.

Giants 4, Reds 2: Tom Herr hit a bases-loaded triple during a four-run seventh inning that sent visiting San Francisco over Cincinnati.

Expos 6, Phillies 5: Pinch hitter Ivan Calderon connected for a tiebreaking, two-run homer in the bottom of the eighth inning.

Mets 4, Cubs 1: Tony Castillo limited the Cubs to three singles in six innings in Wrigley Field.

SIDELINES

U.S. Hockey Coach Vows a Return

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Bob Johnson, coach of the NHL Pittsburgh Penguins and the U.S. team now competing in the Canada Cup, will return to his Colorado home this weekend to begin radiation treatments on his brain tumor, but he said Thursday he will coach again — soon.

In his first public statement since becoming seriously ill, Johnson said, "The fire of coaching still burns inside of me. I will be back. When I return, it will be my greatest day in coaching."

He issued the statement less than 24 hours after undergoing a procedure on his second brain tumor. Two tumors, believed to be malignant, were discovered last month after he developed stroke-like symptoms while coaching Team USA. One tumor was removed through surgery.

● In Hamilton, Ontario, Team USA scored a 7-3 semifinal victory over Finland on Wednesday night. The team was inspired by a letter that Johnson wrote.

The Americans, in their first appearance in the Canada Cup finals, will meet the winner of Thursday night's semifinal between Canada and Sweden. This is already the Americans' best showing in international hockey since their 1980 gold medal victory in the Winter Olympics.

● Two top Czechoslovak hockey players didn't make the flight home after their final Canada Cup game and are joining the Edmonton Oilers, the Toronto Sun reported Thursday. The players are forwards Martin Rucinsky, the Oilers' first-round draft choice last year, and Josef Beranek, their third choice in 1989.

Scotland Alive in European Soccer

LONDON (AP) — Scotland's Gordon Durie and Ally McCoist wiped out Switzerland's 2-0 halftime lead to force a 2-2 tie and keep their European Soccer Championship qualifying group on edge.

With only one game remaining in Group 2 and only one team able to qualify from the group for next year's finals in Sweden, Switzerland has a one-point lead over the Scots, who have two games to play.

Both teams still must go to Romania and the Scots finish with a potentially easy home game against San Marino.

2 High Jumpers Fail Drug Tests

LONDON (AP) — High jumpers Yelena Rodina of the Soviet Union and Biljana Petrovic of Yugoslavia failed doping tests at the Golden Gala track and field meet in Rome on July 17, the International Amateur Athletic Federation said Thursday.

Rodina tested positive for nandrolone; traces of amphetamine were found in Petrovic's system. Petrovic was suspended for two years.

Rodina already had been suspended for two years following a positive nandrolone finding at the European Cup final in Frankfurt on June 30. The IAAF said there would be no further penalty against Rodina.

For the Record

Challengers for next year's America's Cup are threatening to boycott the regatta unless rules are changed to prevent defense candidates Dennis Conner and Bill Koch from launching new boats at the last minute. Representatives of the 10 challenging syndicates will meet Sept. 25 in France to discuss a possible mass withdrawal. *(AP)*

Colin Montgomerie of Scotland shot a 6-under 64 to lead by a shot in the Lancome Trophy on the St. Nom La Breteche course outside Paris. *(AP)*

Gary Nicklaus, son of Jack Nicklaus, made the final 32 of the English Amateur Championship on Thursday in Ganton. "I don't think my dad will be jumping on a plane and coming over," the 22-year-old American golfer said. "But I'll be talking to him tonight and he may surprise me." *(AFP)*

Michigan Awaits Irish, With No Thanks for the Memories

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — Miles from the mobs at Michigan Stadium, weeks and months removed from the autumn Saturdays that define his college experience, the disappointments followed Erick Anderson this summer.

He is a senior linebacker, the first Michigan player to lead the Wolverines in tackles for three consecutive seasons. Anderson is likely to follow his grandfather and father into professional football.

But even while fishing for catfish and bass on the Huron River, Anderson found his mind drifting back to that Saturday night last September in Notre Dame Stadium.

All we had to do was stop them.

Anderson was thinking about the two fourth-quarter touchdown drives in the loss to Notre Dame, the fourth consecutive time Michigan has lost to the Fighting Irish.

"That's one thing that really sticks in the minds of the defense," he said. "When it came right down to it, it rested in our hands, and we didn't get it done."

There were late scores in one-point defeats to Michigan State and Iowa, but the failure to stop Notre Dame established an empty feeling at the start of the season.

As the No. 3 Wolverines prepare for their meeting with the seventh-ranked Irish here Saturday, each team having won its opener, Anderson said the disappointment was so intense that it should not be chased away.

"Any time I sat and thought about it, any time I think about it, is the right time," Anderson said. "It's the type of thing you can't forget. You know you had a letdown, and that's hard to live with."

The mental response of the Wolverines to the four consecutive defeats to Notre Dame — the first team to accomplish that since Purdue, a quarter-century ago — may well help determine whether the possibilities for the Michigan season will be a national championship.

When the subject of the season-opening losses to the Irish has been raised, the Wolverines have often handled it with humor. "It's the first time since I've been here that we're undefeated," split end Desmond Howard said with a smile.

"One thing I wanted to do as soon as I came here in '87," said Matt Elliott, a senior offensive guard from Carmel, Indiana, "was beat Notre Dame and go home and laugh at my friends that root for Notre Dame. As a result, I don't go home too much."

But it was also clear that circumstances placed the Wolverines in the unusual and uncomfortable position of having to deal with a collection of What Ifs:

● What if Mike Gillette's 48-yard attempt at the end of the 1988 game hadn't been just short and wide to the right?

● What if Rocket Ismail had not returned kickoffs for touchdowns of 92 and 89 yards in 1989?

● What if Rick Mirer's pass on third and 15 hadn't caromed off Ismail to Lake Dawson for a 45-yard gain last year?

"We won't think about history," said Lance Dottin, a senior cornerback. "We'll think about what's in front of us."

WLAF Waiting For NFL Word

International Herald Tribune

National Football League owners were meeting Thursday in Dallas, with discussion of the fate of the World League of American Football heading their agenda.

The New York Daily News reported Thursday that the NFL was likely to vote to suspend the 1992 WLAF season.

Bob Rose, director of communications for the WLAF, said from Dallas that he remained optimistic about the chance of survival for the 10-team league, which has three European franchises.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Wednesday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	79	62	.560	—
Boston	74	65	.532	4
Detroit	73	66	.525	5
Milwaukee	65	72	.474	12
New York	60	78	.435	17½
Baltimore	58	81	.417	20
Cleveland	45	93	.326	32½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	85	55	.607	—
Chicago	77	64	.546	8½
Oakland	75	66	.532	10½
Texas	73	65	.529	11
Kansas City	71	68	.511	13½
Seattle	70	69	.504	14½
California	69	70	.496	15½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	83	56	.597	—
St. Louis	72	66	.522	10½
Chicago	69	70	.496	14
New York	67	72	.482	16
Philadelphia	66	73	.475	17
Montreal	60	78	.435	22½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	79	60	.568	—
Los Angeles	79	61	.564	½
San Diego	71	69	.507	8½
Cincinnati	67	72	.482	12
San Francisco	64	75	.460	15
Houston	57	82	.410	22

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 000 500 000 0—5 10 5
Oakland 001 130 000 1—6 9 2
(10 innings)

Alvarez, Pall (5), Drahman (8), Wapnick (9), Radinsky (10), Thigpen (10) and Fisk; Von Poppel, Klink (5), Campbell (8), Honeycutt (8), Eckersley (10) and Steinbach. W—Eckersley, 4-3. L—Wapnick, 0-1. HRs—Chicago, Fisk (15). Oakland, Canseco (38).

New York 000 110 000—2 8 0
Baltimore 022 000 00x—4 7 1

Taylor, Guetterman (7), Habyan (8) and Nokes; Mussina, Flanagan (8), Olson (9) and Tackett. W—Mussina, 2-4. L—Taylor, 7-9. Sv—Olson (27). HRs—Baltimore, Orsulak (5), Horn (20).

Boston 020 000 000—2 6 1
Detroit 100 211 03x—8 13 0

Young, Lamp (4), Fossas (7), Harris (8), Plympton (8) and Pena; Terrell and Allanson. W—Terrell, 12-10. L—Young, 3-6. HRs—Detroit, Fielder (40), Trammell (8).

Seattle 033 001 000—7 13 0
Toronto 001 001 010—3 6 1

Hanson, Schooler (9) and Valle; Key, Weathers (3), Acker (3), Timlin (6), Horsman (7), Henke (8), Ward (9) and Borders. W—Hanson, 8-7. L—Key, 15-10. HR—Seattle, O'Brien (12).

Minnesota 000 010 000—1 6 0
Kansas City 020 002 00x—4 7 1

Tapani, Willis (4), Neagle (7) and Harper; M. Davis, Johnston (6), Montgomery (9) and Mayne. W—M. Davis, 5-1. L—Tapani, 14-8. Sv—Montgomery (28). HR—Kansas City, Pecota (6).

Texas 310 101 003 002—11 15 2
California 203 020 002 000—9 14 0
(12 innings)

Bohanon, Rosenthal (3), Mathews (5), Gossage (8), Rogers (8), Russell (9), Manuel (10) and Rodriguez; Lewis, Beasley (4), Bailes (4), Grahe (6), Eichhorn (8), Harvey (9), J. Robinson (9), Fetters (12) and Orton.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 100 000 300—4 9 3
Chicago 000 000 100—1 6 0

T. Castillo, Burke (7), Franco (9) and Hundley; F. Castillo, McElroy (7), Lancaster (8) and Villanueva. W—T. Castillo, 2-1. L—F. Castillo, 6-4. Sv—Franco (25). HR—Chicago, Villanueva (8).

San Diego 000 000 000—0 0 1
Atlanta 000 010 00x—1 7 1

Harris and Santiago; Mercker, Wohlers (7), Pena (9) and Olson. W—Mercker, 5-3. L—Harris, 5-5. Sv—Pena (8). HR—Atlanta, Pendleton (20).

San Francisco 000 000 400—4 8 0
Cincinnati 000 001 010—2 8 1

Hickerson, Beck (7), Righetti (9) and Kennedy; Scudder, Charlton (7) and Oliver. W—Hickerson, 2-1. L—Scudder, 5-7. Sv—Righetti (22). HRs—Cincinnati, Duncan (8), Morris (12).

Montreal 001 101 021—6 8 1
Philadelphia 000 210 002—5 12 5

Haney, Sampen (6), Jones (8) and Santovenia; DeJesus, Ritchie (7), Boever (9) and Lake. W—Sampen, 8-4. L—Ritchie, 0-2. Sv—Jones (12). HRs—Montreal, Calderon (19), Galarraga (7).

Pittsburgh 000 012 000—3 10 0
St. Louis 000 000 001—1 6 1

Z. Smith and LaValliere; Tewksbury, Agosto (7), McClure (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Z. Smith, 14-10. L—Tewksbury, 9-11. HR—Pittsburgh, Merced (9).

Los Angeles 213 002 100—9 14 0
Houston 000 100 000—1 8 1

Hershiser, Gott (7), McDowell (9) and Scioscia, Hernandez (7); Harnisch, Corsi (3), Mallicoat (5), Henry (7) and Biggio. W—Hershiser, 6-2. L—Harnisch, 9-9. HRs—Los Angeles, Murray (17), Scioscia (6).

Japanese Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Hiroshima	60	43	1	.583	—
Chunichi	61	48	1	.560	2
Yakult	59	51	1	.536	4½
Yomiuri	61	56	0	.521	6
Taiyo	50	62	1	.446	14½
Hanshin	38	69	0	.355	24

Thursday's Games

Hiroshima 17, Chunichi 5
Yakult 9, Taiyo 3

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	69	38	5	.645	—
Kintetsu	70	43	2	.619	2
Orix	56	56	3	.500	15½
Nippon Ham	48	60	4	.444	21½
Daiei	47	60	3	.439	22
Lotte	37	70	3	.346	32

Thursday's Game

Seibu 4, Nippon Ham 2

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Roda JC Kerkrade 0, MVV Maastricht 2
ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP
First Round, Second Leg
Northampton 2, Leyton 0

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP QUALIFYING RESULTS

Group Two Result
Switzerland 2, Scotland 2, tie
Standings: Switzerland 10 points, Scotland 9, Bulgaria 6, Romania 5, San Marino 0.

Group Four Result
Faroe Islands 0, Northern Ireland 5
Standings: Yugoslavia 10 points, Denmark 7, Northern Ireland 5, Austria 3, Faroe Islands 3.

Group Five Result
Luxembourg 0, Belgium 2
Standings: Wales 7 points, Belgium 5, Germany 4, Luxembourg 0.

Group Six Result
Portugal 0, Finland 0, tie

Exhibitions
England 0, Germany 1
Hungary 1, Ireland 2
Netherlands 1, Poland 1, tie
Wales 1, Brazil 0

HOCKEY

CANADA CUP
United States 7, Finland 3

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

CLEVELAND—Put Chris James, outfielder, on 60-day disabled list. Bought contract of Wayne Kirby, outfielder, from Colorado Springs, Pacific Coast League.

MILWAUKEE—Named Toby Oldham strength coach.

National League

ATLANTA—Sent Joe Roa, pitcher, to N.Y. Mets to complete Aug. 29 trade for Alejandro Pena, pitcher.

CINCINNATI—Recalled Gino Minutelli, pitcher, from Nashville, American Association.

HOUSTON—Bought contract of Chris Gardner, pitcher, from Tucson, PCL.

LOS ANGELES—Acquired Steve Wilson, pitcher, on waivers from Chicago Cubs. Sent Jeff Hartsock, pitcher, to Cubs. Designated Butch Davis, outfielder, for assignment.

MONTREAL—Recalled Nelson Santovenia, catcher, from Indianapolis, AA. Bought contracts of Kenny Williams and John Vanderwal, outfielders, from Indianapolis.

NEW YORK—Recalled Blaine Beatty, pitcher, from Tidewater, International League.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled Tim Jones, infielder, from Louisville, AA.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

BOSTON—Named Rick Weitzman head scout, Forddy Anderson special assignment scout, and Dennis Johnson scout.

LOS ANGELES—Signed Clinton Smith, guard.

MIAMI—Named Alvin Gentry assistant coach.

SAN ANTONIO SPURS—Signed Stephen Bardo, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA—Waived Brad Daluiso, placekicker. Agreed to terms with Norm Johnson, placekicker.

BUFFALO—Claimed Brad Daluiso, kicker, off waivers from Atlanta. Waived David Bavaro, linebacker.

CINCINNATI—Activated Carl Zander, linebacker. Re-signed Mike Brennan, offensive lineman. Waived Bernard Clark, linebacker.

DALLAS—Released Cliff Stoudt, quarterback. Released Keith Jones and Undra Johnson, running backs, from practice roster. Put Mickey Pruitt, linebacker, on injured reserve.

HOUSTON—Signed Greg Montgomery, punter. Waived Kent Sullivan, punter.

INDIANAPOLIS—Placed Albert Bentley, running back, on injured reserve. Signed Cedric Figaro, linebacker.

KANSAS CITY—Activated Todd McNair, running back. Signed Billy Bell, cornerback. Signed Robert Morris, defensive end, and Anthony Parker, cornerback, to practice roster. Waived Stephon Weatherspoon, linebacker, from practice roster.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Terry Crews, linebacker, and Chris Pike, defensive tackle. Placed Frank Stams, linebacker, and Bill Hawkins, defensive end, on injured reserve.

MIAMI—Activated J.B. Brown, cornerback; Ferrell Edmunds, tight end; Jeff Uhlenhake, center; and Donnie Gardner, defensive end. Waived Dave Zawatson, offensive lineman, and Charles Henry, tight end. Put Louis Cooper, linebacker, on injured reserve. Signed Pete Stoyanovich, kicker. Signed Brian Sochia, defensive lineman.

NEW ENGLAND—Waived Sean Smith, defensive end, and George Adams, running back. Activated John Stephens, running back and Sammy Martin, wide receiver. Released Sean Foster, wide receiver, from practice squad, and signed Ron Heard, wide receiver, for practice squad.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Buford Jordan, fullback. Waived Scott Ross, linebacker.

N.Y. GIANTS—Signed Dennis Ransom, tight end, to practice squad. Waived Steve Clark, tight end, from practice squad.

PHILADELPHIA—Placed Cecil Gray, tackle, on injured reserve.

PITTSBURGH—Placed Tim Worley, running back, on injured reserve. Activated David Little, linebacker.

SAN DIEGO—Signed David Grayson, linebacker. Claimed Greg Clark, linebacker, off waivers from the Green Bay Packers. Waived Mike Witcher, linebacker, and Darryl Grant, defensive tackle.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Mark Lee, cornerback. Re-signed Antonio Goss, linebacker. Placed Brent Jones, tight end, and Eric Davis, cornerback, on injured reserve.

WASHINGTON—Signed Ralph Tamm, offensive lineman, and Clarence Vaughn, defensive back.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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OBSERVER

Capra Beats the Game

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The obituary prose being written about the heartwarming Americanism embedded in the films of Frank Capra, who died the other day, neglects to mention that Hollywood would surely have blackballed him as an odious Bolshevik had he tried making his films in the 1950s.

In Capra's most admired movies, members of the snootier classes were greedy or black-hearted swine. In Capra's America good, upright, innocent Mr. Deeds, Mr. Smith, John Doe and George Bailey were all at the mercy of vile capitalists, lawyers and politicians.

Such stuff smacked of Daily Worker cartoons and could not have been filmed after the late 1940s when red-hunters discovered the glamorous joys of scourging Bolshevism in Hollywood.

Infected by the era's epidemic cowardice, Hollywood not only stopped making such films; it also connived in the famous blacklist, which aimed to put everybody out of work who held ideas repugnant to red-hunters.

Looking back at the films now praised for their rich American spirit, the wonder is that they didn't get Capra hauled to Washington as a threat to the Republic. He may have escaped this only because Americans were not as interested in old movies then as now.

Maybe they simply forgot those old Capra films with their brutal treatment of American businessmen and politicians. In "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," in "Meet John Doe" and in "It's a Wonderful Life," the nastiness of society's pillars is drawn in harsh caricature strokes.

□

We can imagine these uptown villains cackling as they contemplate robbing or destroying good, clean-living, innocent Gary Cooper and James Stewart. Sweet Gary Cooper, for Heaven's sake, who wants only to give his $20 million to the homeless and play his tuba! Gentle Jimmy Stewart, who wants only to put poor, hard-working neighbors into homes of their own!

Yes, these films are also high in flapdoodle content, but let's stick to Capra's portraits of people who run America: suavely vicious Big Shot Douglass Dumbrille, conspiring to put sweet Deeds in the booby hatch. Sinister Senator Claude Rains. Evil, rich, incipient fascist Edward Arnold. Mean, hate-filled banker Lionel Barrymore sneering — sneering! — at The People.

Only in Capra's first big success, "It Happened One Night" in 1934, are the ruling classes treated with a humor that grants them enough humanity to be interesting. Claudette Colbert's runaway heiress may be spoiled, but she's never nasty. Her father, Walter Connolly, may be a piratical tycoon, but he has the folk wisdom to know Claudette deserves better than that rich twit arriving at the altar by autogiro.

The proletarian hero here is Clark Gable, an unsocial, sassy, wise-guy reporter with a touch of the rogue. It was that touch of rogue that always kept Gable interesting. It made him seem all grown up, which meant that while he might be a decent enough guy you'd better keep an eye on him anyhow. Sometimes it took a punch on the jaw from good Spencer Tracy to put Gable back on the road to righteousness.

□

Capra didn't work with Gable again. The four films he made with Cooper and Stewart could not have worked with Gable. They are all malarkey and sentimental nonsense. The considerable pleasures they provide are childish pleasures, like the pleasures of fairy tales, which they are.

One agrees to suspend disbelief and go along with the preposterous idea that in real-life Washington the freshman Senator Jimmy Stewart could single-handedly whip the Senate's mightiest tyrants. Sure it's hogwash, but Stewart makes it fun.

Stewart and Cooper are actors of the boy-man type. They can look wide-eyed and simple-minded, gulp like 9-year-olds at the sight of a reclining nude, and say "Aw, shucks" without seeming ridiculous. These talents were essential to make Capra's Big Four of Sentimentality work.

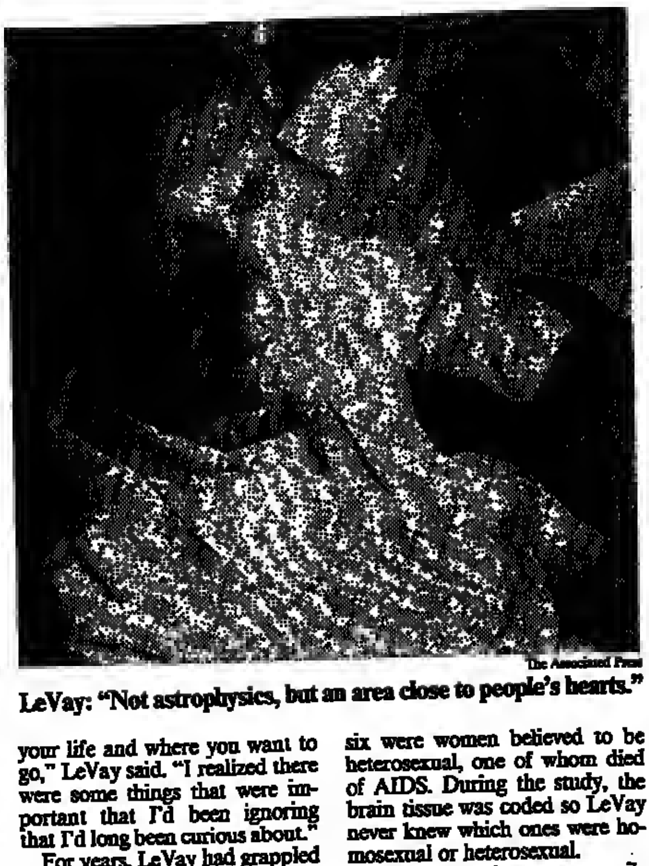
It's now said that Deeds, Smith & Co. speak of an America where old-time virtues will triumph if people will only live by them. Who can doubt it? The question is whether anybody more substantial than gulping actors will lead us in resuming our devotions to the old virtues, gosh durn 'em.

New York Times Service

Brain Research, From the Heart

By Nora Zamichow

Los Angeles Times Service



The Associated Press

LeVay: "Not astrophysics, but an area close to people's hearts."

SAN DIEGO — When Dr. Simon LeVay walked into a leather bar recently, all the men stared. At first LeVay, a Salk Institute neuroscientist, figured it was because he wasn't wearing leather.

But he quickly realized that they recognized him from the recent media blitz sparked by his discovery made public late last month: That the brains of homosexual men appear to be structurally different from those of heterosexual men.

Overnight, LeVay, 48, has become a celebrity. The television networks fought over the chance to film him, reporters jockeyed for telephone time, and mail and calls poured into his office. At the gay bars, everyone wanted to buy him a drink.

"I'm not totally naive. I realize this is not astrophysics, but an area close to people's hearts," said LeVay, who is an associate professor and director of the Robert Bosch Vision Research Center at the Salk Institute. "But I didn't realize it would be of this intense interest."

LeVay, a Cambridge University graduate, taught and conducted research for 12 years at the Harvard University Medical School before joining the Salk Institute in 1984. He has published numerous articles in his field of visual research. LeVay is a highly regarded scientist, according to Dr. Richard K. Nakamura, a neurologist of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Yet his work — so specialized and technical — was never the stuff that captured the attention of the public. He had focused on how the brain uses electrical signals from the retina to provide vision and on the formation of the visual system's elaborate tapestry of nerve cells. Outside the scientific world, his findings attracted little attention.

But LeVay abruptly changed the direction of his research after his lover of 21 years died of AIDS a year ago. LeVay had taken a year off to care for his partner, Richard, a Berkeley native whom he had met when they were both in college.

"When you go through something like that, you think about your life and where you want to go," LeVay said. "I realized there were some things that were important that I'd been ignoring that I'd long been curious about."

For years, LeVay had grappled with the question of the origins of homosexuality.

"I can't remember a time I wasn't curious about my sexuality," said LeVay, who said he realized he was gay when he was 13. "I think most gay men, I would include myself in that, would have the feeling that being gay is something they became aware of — rather than choosing to be."

After Richard's death, LeVay's visual field research no longer held his interest. Instead, he designed what turned into an 18-month study of the brains of 41 cadavers — research he hoped would offer some insight as to whether there were any structural differences between homosexuals and heterosexuals.

The brains were collected after routine autopsies from the bodies of people who had died in various hospitals in New York and California. Nineteen were homosexual men who died from complications of AIDS. Sixteen were presumed heterosexual men, six of whom were intravenous drug users who also died of AIDS, and six were women believed to be heterosexual, one of whom died of AIDS. During the study, the brain tissue was coded so LeVay never knew which ones were homosexual or heterosexual.

When LeVay began to compile his results last winter, he was stunned by the definite pattern that emerged: The segment of the brain that governs sexual behavior was only half as large in the homosexual men as in the heterosexual men.

"It tells us that sexual orientation is an aspect of human nature that can be studied by biologists; it does not tell us how sexual orientation is determined or when," LeVay said.

He checked the codes over and over — but the pattern was distinct. Trying to calm down, he went for a walk on the bluffs overlooking the ocean.

"I was almost in a state of shock," LeVay said.

The week before the study was published last month, LeVay had a taste of the tremendous interest his findings had generated as dozens of reporters called requesting interviews. His phone mail system, which can accommodate 40 calls, filled up every two hours.

"Simon is our hero now here," said Dr. Inder Verma, chairman of the faculty and academic council at Salk.

On the day that LeVay's study was published in the Aug. 30 issue of Science, Verma spotted him in the cafeteria uncharacteristically wearing a tie. Verma couldn't fathom why he was dressed up and asked: "Are you getting a loan?"

Since then, much to his surprise, LeVay has been inundated by calls and letters. Complete strangers have inquired about what would ordinarily be a private matter: His own sexuality.

"I don't mind about people knowing I am gay — it's relevant, it has to be asked whether it influenced the research," he said. And he goes a step farther.

LeVay believes that his research would be initiated only by gay scientists because heterosexuals simply don't have the same interest in the question. "I think if we waited for heterosexual scientists to do this research, we'd be waiting until doomsday."

LeVay's findings set off a furor. Within the heterosexual community, the reactions ran the gamut. One woman called to say she had nine sons — all gay — eight of whom had died from AIDS. She wondered whether her family could be included in his research, he said.

Others wrote saying they had gay sons and that his research alleviated an enduring sense of guilt — that somehow as parents they had done something that made their boys become gay.

Much to his surprise, LeVay's work also seemed to split the gay community. Some congratulated him for giving credence to something they had always felt — that they were born gay. Others said his work raised a moot issue — biological or not, they were gay. Still others voiced concern about how the discovery might be used against the gay community, saying it could lead to "fixing defects."

And some in the lesbian community criticized LeVay's research, saying it was chauvinistic and that they had been excluded.

The outpouring amazes LeVay, who has applied to the National Institute of Health for funds that would enable him to continue this research.

PEOPLE

A Royal Anniversary

Queen Elizabeth II will be honored for 40 years of service in 1992 with celebrations, exhibitions and a campaign to involve young people in improving the environment. Announcing the program, The Royal Anniversary Trust said the Victoria and Albert Museum would mount an exhibition next summer about the queen's role and duties, including rarely seen memorabilia from the royal family's personal collection. **Viscount Norwich**, curator of the exhibit, said he hoped it would show "a bit of spice." He added: "This is not going to be an exercise in hero worship. I honestly don't think the queen would want us to do that. She has for instance lent her collection of press cartoons, of which quite a number aren't at all flattering."

□

The daughters of **Leon Klinghoffer** are upset about an opera that depicts his 1985 death at the hands of Palestinian terrorists aboard the Achille Lauro cruise ship. **Ilsa** and **Lisa Klinghoffer** saw "The Death of Klinghoffer" in New York during the weekend and afterward denounced it as exploitive and anti-Semitic. "While we understand artistic license, when it so clearly favors one point of view it is biased," the daughters said. "Moreover, the juxtaposition of the plight of the Palestinian people with the cold-blooded murder of an innocent disabled American Jew is both historically naïve and appalling." **Alice Goodman**, who wrote the opera with **John Adams**, denied that the work is anti-Semitic.

□

Miles Davis, 65, has been hospitalized for an undisclosed illness. The jazz musician's family asked that no information be released about his ailment, a spokeswoman in California said. She declined to say where Davis was in the hospital, but added that he was "doing better."

□

Joan Collins is suing The Globe tabloid for $20 million, claiming that the supermarket staple invaded her privacy Aug. 20 by publishing photographs of her dressing at her home in France. The suit, filed in Los Angeles, said The Globe ran the pictures under the headline, "Dynasty Star, 50, bares all for new toyboy, 32." Collins, best known as Alexis on the former TV series "Dynasty," is in fact 58. . . The actor **Sylvester Stallone** filed a $25 million libel suit, also in Los Angeles, against the News Extra, a Montreal tabloid, that said he became impotent from steroid use and received a surgical implant to correct the problem. An Aug. 12 story said the star took steroids for the "Rocky" films, then underwent implant surgery "to save a relationship."

□

Elizabeth Taylor told reporters it was "none of your damn business" whether she practiced safe sex, and she refused to confirm press reports that she had signed a $3 million prenuptial agreement with her construction worker boyfriend. Wearing a purple two-piece suit, the 59-year-old actress, scheduled to marry **Larry Fortensky**, 39, next month, was in New York to promote a new perfume. She said the marriage would take place at the California ranch of the pop star **Michael Jackson**. Taylor, who has been married eight times, said it had taken her a decade to find the right man. "I haven't been married in 10 years. I have said to myself that I probably would get married. It may be obvious to you that I'm the marrying kind." She added that when she is not working, she "fools around with Larry."

□

The French government has paid $2.2 million for a posh hilltop villa owned by Nice's former mayor before he fled to South America to avoid prosecution for alleged fraud. The Budget Ministry said the mansion will be turned into an official state residence. Three buyers bid on the property overlooking Nice. It belonged to **Jacques Médecin**, a colorful conservative who was charged last year with fraud, tax evasion and misuse of public funds. The sale was organized by French tax authorities in an effort to collect Médecin's back taxes.

□

The mayor of New York, **David Dinkins**, won't be going to South Africa after all, at least for a while. He had to postpone the trip by himself and 27 city officials because they had only raised half the $450,000 cost of the visit. "Our resolve to go is as firm as ever," he said, adding he would contact **Nelson Mandela** to say the trip was off.

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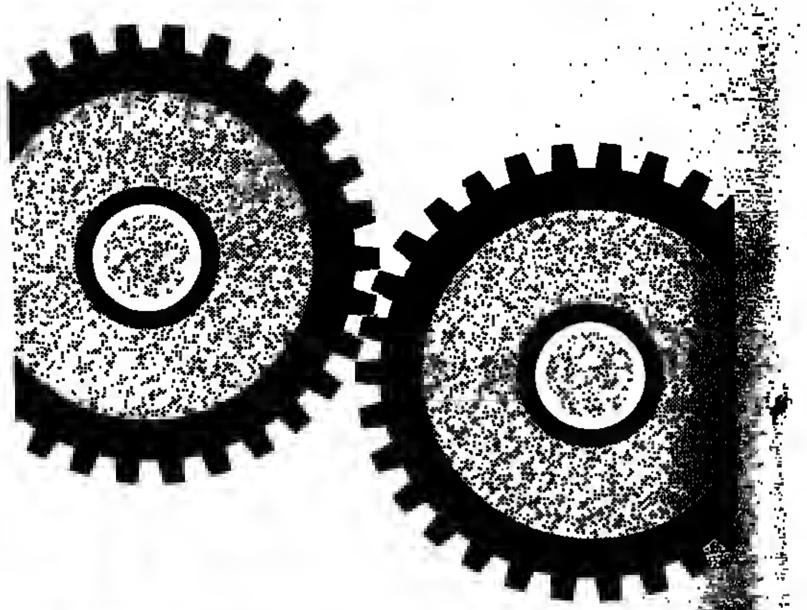

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October 15, 1991

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International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.